Soldiers - 1927
Regiments. Regular Army.

National Concern Felt Over 24th's Letters Continue To Protest Soldier's

Courier 9-4-26

"Firing Line Only Place In U. S. Army Where There Is No Prejudice," Citizen States.

Treatment; "Murder"

From points on the Pacific Coast and from distant cities of the South letters continue to come into the office of The Pittsburgh Courier scoring the United States Army for the treatment the soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry are receiving at Fort Benning, Ga., and asking that this regiment be removed from that state to a place where they will be treated like men. Fort Benning, Ga., though not under the jurisdiction of the state of Georgia, permits colored soldiers to be jim-crowed on a government reservation. This never existed in the army before 1898.

Within the next few weeks, after certain national leaders have returned from vacations, there promises to be a strong movement to force a removal of this mal-treated regiment from the prejudicial environment which at present surrounds it. Some of the most interesting letters follow:

Writes From Experience

Harrisburgh, Pa., Aug. 25, 1926.
The Pittsburgh Courier,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen—I have noted articles in your newspaper in regards to the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, stationed in a hostile country, state of Georgia. I thoroughly agree with all articles I have read in your paper on article of August 7th, headed "A National Disgrace."

I know from long years of actual experience that colored soldiers cannot exist in any southern state, but the War Department seems hard to convince.

The experience of colored soldiers at the following places in Texas should be convincing: Laredo, El Paso, San Antonio; year 1899, Brownsville, which has never been proven, Houston and Capt. Days troop of the Ninth cavalry before the Spanish-American War.

None of the colored regiments have ever had any trouble while stationed in the north, east or western part of the United States.

Fort Benning, Georgia, is not under the jurisdiction of the state of Georgia but the colored soldiers are jim-crowed on a government reservation, something that never existed in the U. S. Army before 1898.

There is one place in the U. S. Army where there is no prejudice and that is on the firing line.

I join the Pittsburgh Courier, the leading colored paper in this case, and I think the best paper in the United States in protesting:

1. That the killer of Pvt. Smith, form. of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, be punished.
2. That the Twenty-fourth Infantry be moved from Georgia as soon as practicable.

(Signed) R. WILLIAMS,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Calls 'Em "Red Necks"

700 Tea Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.,
August 21, 1926.

The Editor,
The Pittsburgh Courier.

Dear Sir—Respecting the treatment of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, which is now stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia, without arms, I beg to join with your many writers against the unfriendly treatment of these brave boys. But I, for one, desire them to remain where they are.

I wish to state that there are some good, law-abiding white people in the South, as in any other section of this country, and it is my intention to speak only about the lawless hoodlums who, if let alone, will not only drive colored soldiers in uniform out of Georgia, but some day, perhaps in the near future, will say to Uncle Sam, "Haul down the flag which is no less despised by us than the 'nigger' in uniform."

The President and Secretary of War have as much right to protect these soldiers against lawless mobs as the Postmaster General has to protect the mails against lawless bandits. These "red neck" murderers of human souls would not dare to come out in the open and tamper with the United States mails and they should be made to dread meddling with soldiers in uniform with equally as much fear. If these "red necks" don't respect soldiers in uniform (which they don't) they should at least respect the United States Government enough to treat them with respect or leave them alone. It would show weakness in the President and Secretary of War to remove those soldiers at the request of these "red necks." Let an order be issued reminding them that these are United States soldiers who stand ready to defend the honor of this country against foreign invaders, and also authorized to defend themselves whenever it is necessary to do so against such cowards as they. Let such an order go down the line and the soldiers need fear no further trouble.

(Signed) J. C. CUNNINGHAM.

369TH INFANTRY MEN DEMAND RACE OFFICERS

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—An attempt to replace Colonel William A. Taylor, the commanding officer and other white commissioned officers of the 369th Infantry, New York National Guard, with Negro officers, will be started at a meeting September 22, called by men of the regiment who saw service overseas.

They have been advocating the change for a year. The regiment formerly was known as the "Fighting Fifteenth."

California Ministerial Union Make Fiery Denunciation—Demand Rights As Citizens.

HISTORY OF 15TH N. Y. IN WAR LIKE ROMANCE

Regiment's Colonel Had To Fight Attempts To Make Labor Battalion Of It

TWICE TURNED BACK BY STEAMER ACCIDENT

Col. Roosevelt Recounts Bravery Of Johnson And Roberts

CHICAGO.—Vivid recollections of the stirring days and nights when Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts made history for the famous 15th N. Y. Regiment and trials and hardships which read like romance are recounted in the story of American heroes of the great war by Col. Theodore Roosevelt and published in the Chicago Examiner.

Organized In 1916

The 15th was organized in 1916, when William Hayward, a young New York lawyer, born in Nebraska, was commissioned by Governor Whitman to raise a colored regiment.

At that time the accumulated propaganda in the south has built up a divided sentiment on the question of the Negro soldier. There were those whites who held that the colored soldier was fit for nothing but to form labor battalions for work on roads and other manual jobs. Men of the calibre of Hayward however, had faith in the Negro as a fighting soldier equal to any other and were willing to pit their faith against that of the more prejudiced whites.

Beginning in an old dance hall in Brooklyn and similar Col. Hayward began to recruit and soon had his first 1200 men.

Unwanted Unit

Even when by hard work and unusual application of the enlisted men, the unit was fully trained, they were unwanted by all outfits in the great army which was to fight to make the world safe for democracy and but for the untiring persistence of Col. Hayward, they would have been shunted off into labor battalions to guard bridges, railways and reservoirs.

However, on November 2nd, the 15th embarked for France on the transport Pocahontas. Here their real troubles began, for after sailing out on the bay engine trouble caused them to limp back into port. Two weeks later they again set out and had to return when fire was discovered in the coal bunkers. This mishap was even followed by another before the determined men finally landed at Brest.

Welcomed By French

When the 15th reached France they found a warm welcome for them which raised their morale, and incidently their hope in world democracy. "The Lion of France," Gen. Gauraud, was commanding and after a brief period of preliminary training they set out for the front when they were to write their deeds down in the history of the immortals.

Their first section was a quiet one, but with the close proximity to German landstrum which they faced in trenches a few hundred yards away, it seemed all but a quiet place for them.

One Memorable Night

Although the history of the 15th records many brave deeds in which the whole unit participated, it will be remembered most for the heroic deeds of Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts on that never-to-be-forgotten night when alone they not only repulsed, but wiped out a German patrol of men.

At this time they had been moved up in charge of a sector and had some taste of the French defense system. Henry Johnson had worked as a porter in a railroad station in Albany and had enlisted in the 15th at the Brooklyn dance hall.

A small combat group of four men and a corporal had been stationed about fifty yards from a stronger post, consisting of half a platoon of E Company, under the command of Lieut. Richardson Pratt of Brooklyn.

Among the men of this outpost were Privates Henry Johnson of Albany and Needham Roberts of Trenton. Roberts was a guard on one side of the fortified area, Johnson on the other. The remaining two privates and the corporal were in the dugout.

Roberts had thought he saw something in his front. Suddenly a half-heard sound whirled him to the rear. He listened and was sure he caught the click of wire. Quickly he slipped over to his side-partner, Johnson, and whispered his suspicions. Together the boys stole back to where Roberts had heard the sound.

A minute passed with no further noise. Then suddenly they heard again, this time unmistakably, the click of a wire-cutter. Roberts seized a Very pistol and fired an illuminating rocket into the tangle of wire from which the sound came, while both men together at the top of their voices shouted, "Corporal of the guard!"

That instant the attack broke. The Germans knew all hope of further concealment was gone. Their chance for success now lay in the rapidity and ferocity of their assault. They answered the shout of the two colored soldiers with a shower of hand-grenades. In the small fortified area, explosion followed explosion like a bunch of giant firecrackers. Bits of metal sang thru the air. Both Roberts and Johnson fell to the ground, severely wounded.

Roberts was so badly hurt he could not rise. He dragged himself to the door of the dugout and propped himself against it. Fortunately he was near a pile of grenades which he lobbed out over the parapet towards the German attacking party.

Johnson, though dazed, staggered to his feet and seized his rifle. He was none too soon, for following their volley of grenades the Germans came with a rush. In an instant they were sliding over the parapet and plunging into the enclosure.

Johnson's trench-rifle held but three cartridges in its magazine. These he fired at the shadowy figures looming in front of him. His last shot was discharged almost against the breast of a big German who crumpled down with a groan.

Another figure appeared from behing, sprang over his dead comrade and lunged at Johnson, pistol in hand. The colored boy's fighting blood was up. The spirit of shadowy ancestors who fought to the death in the tribal wars of the forest-choked Congo surged up in him. There was no time to reload.

Used Rifle As Club

With a yell he clubbed his rifle, whirled it around his head, and with a swing that came from his heels and was delivered with a full force of his back, brought it down on the head of his opponent. The German went down like a poled ox, crying in perfectly good Bowery English as he pitched forward on his face, "The little black devil has got me."

"Yas, and the little black devil'll get yer again and git yer good if yer git up agin," shouted the high-pitched voice of Henry Johnson.

For an instant, panting thickly, he gazed across the parapet, then whirled and looked to see how things were going with his side-partner, Roberts. Two Germans had seized Roberts, one had him by the shoulders, one by the feet. Between them, they were lifting him up to carry him off.

Odds were nothing to Johnson now. He would have charged a battalion "single-handed at the double." His rifle had broken, but he had his bolo knife, and Johnson could use a knife. Rough-and-tumble fighting was a game he knew. With a shrill yell, the boy sprang like a wild cat upon one of the Germans who was carrying Roberts.

Landing on the shoulders of the Boche, he drove it with all his force into the top of the German's head. The weight of the knife, the force of the spring with the hundred forty pounds of Johnson behind it, plunged the knife through the skull up to the hilt.

Johnson had saved Roberts from capture.. Staggering to his feet, he instinctively faced to the front again. He was in the nick of time. The German he had felled with his rifle was up, and fighting mad. Any one who says Germans are not good fighting men is either a liar or has never faced them. Bellowing with rage, the Boche charged down on Johnson, his Luger pistol spitting like a cat.

Pelted With Grenades

A shot struck Johnson and burned him like a red-hot needle. He realized that before he could close he would be killed. He cried as if mortally hit, and fell upon his hands and knees. The German rushed in. Quick as a flash Johnson launched himself with a spring from the ground. Up and under the German's guard he went, and drove his heavy knife home in the abdomen. The man fell, groaning.

The enemy patrol was in a panic. They had caught a Tartar. Many were killed or wounded. The neighboring strong-point had been alarmed, and supports were stumbling up through the trenches. There was nothing for the Germans to do but abandon their attempt. Hurriedly they gathered their dead and wounded, placed them on stretchers and retreated in the dark.

Johnson was desperately wounded, but though exhausted from the struggle and loss of blood, the flush of victory was on him. He staggered to the parapet and pelted the Boche raiders with grenades as they laboriously made their way back through the path they had cut in the wire. That these grenades took effect, the trail next morning showed.

Many Engagements

Thereafter, the 15th participated in many engagements. It took part in defeating the German drive of July. It fought in the battle of the Argonne. It served with credit, suffered casualties of more than 50 per cent of its strength and received a regimental citation from the French.

Finally, the Germans beaten, the armistice came and the American troops went back to the United States.

It was a clear, cold, still day in February. The towering buildings of New York showed clean-cut against a cloudless blue sky. The sidewalks of Fifth avenue were packed with throngs of people who swayed and cheered. Up the avenue marched a regiment of colored veterans. They wore helmets. Their equipment was spic-and-span. The sunlight flickered from their fixed bayonets.

Soldiers - 1927
Regiments Regular Army.

8TH REGIMENT WINS HONORS

By Lieut. Ellison.

The annual encampment of the Eighth Regiment, at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., along with the other Chicgao units of the Illinois National Guard, calls to mind the history of this distinguished military organization truly emblematic of that bit of enlogistic tribute coined in honor of the Father of our country but in every sense applicable to it: "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The gallant "Eighth" has had no honors trust upon it, but has won its spurs, gained its medals, captured its trophies, and garnered its fame by its valorous deeds and its service and participation in three wars, in each of which it has brought power and glory to its country and distinction to itself and its race. Except for one unit of infantry of the New York National Guard the Eighth Illinois Infantry is the only colored regiment of guardsmen in the service of the respective states of the United States and the oldest.

Old Ninth.

The outgrowth of the old "Ninth Batallion," the first colored military organization of the State of Illinois, the "Eighth" was organized, garrisoned, drilled and prepared in time to participate in the Spanish-American war in Cuba in 1898, where, officered entirely by men of its own race and commanded by Col. John R. Marshall it actively participated in the conflict, relieving one of the white Chicago regiments, and remaining in Cuba months after the close of the war doing garrison and police duties. Upon its return to Chicago as upon its going, it was received with wild acclaim and the recipient of high honors, rich gifts and copious praises.

Colored Troops Release 41 Yaqins

Nogales, Ariz., June 1.—(P.C. N.B.)—By order of the U. S. military authorities, the 41 Yaqui Indians recently captured by the 25th U. S. Infantry and interned at Camp Stephen D. Little, have been released.

The three lookout posts of the 25th Infantry, commanding fifteen miles of the international boundary, as well as the 14 gun positions in the surrounding hills, commanded by the 700 Mexican Federal troops, are however being retained despite the indications that the warfare has ended.

25TH INFANTRY GET 2ND

COLORED AND PORTO RICAN ARMY REGIMENTS MAKE HIGH RATING IN RIFLE MARKMANSHIP—25TH INFANTRY RATES SECOND IN MACHINE GUN FIRE WITH 95 PER CENT AVERAGE

Tuscon, Ariz., May 9, 1927.—(Pacific Coast News Bureau)—During the past target season the records of the American Army showed that the Colored soldiers of the United States Army showed thatDRB.....othl Army still maintain their excellent rating in rifle and machine gun marksmanship.

Of the 22,260 infantrymen firing the rifle in 1926, 20,270 made qualifying scores, representing 21% qualifications. The records of the 65th Infantry in Porto Rico, with 99.43 per cent; of the 333313131313313131131 cent; of the 25th Infantry (colored), Nogales, Arizona, with 98.4 per cent; of the 15th Infantry, China with 98.4 per cent, and the 42nd Infantry, a Porto Rican regiment in Panama with 97.8 per cent were excellent.

Machine Gun Fire

Of the 5,924 doughboys firing the course with the machine gun, 5,704 obtained score sufficient to qualify, representing 96.2 per cent of all who fired. In 17 of the 39 regiments, all machine gunners who fired obtained qualifyinfi scores.

The records of the 57th Infantry, a Philippine scout regiment, stationed at Ft. William McKinley, Philippine Islands, and the 25th Infantry at Nogales, Ariz., were particularly excellent, because in addition to qualifying all men firing, 96.8 per cent. and 95 per cent. respectively of all machine gunners on the rolls of the regiment fired the course.

24TH INFANTRY REORGANIZED

FORT BENNING, Ga.—A reorganization of the 24th Infantry, placing the Third Battlaion on the inactive list and the abandonment of the machine gun company was effected here on Aug. 1.

This is the second time that the Third Battlaion has been placed on the inactive list and makes the regiment a three battalion organization. The personnel of the machine gun companies and the Third Battalion was transferred to the remaining companies of the regiment, making the total strength of the rifle corps approximately 105 men.

TIMES

AUG 23 1927

369TH BEGINS TRAINING.

Negro Regiment Practices on Rifle Ranges at Peekskill Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, Aug. 22.—As the 369th Infantry Regiment, colored, of the New York National Guard settled down to routine training in the State military camp today Colonel J. A. S. Mundy, the Division Adjutant, left for Pine Camp to inspect the 106th Field Artillery Regiment. The artillery contingent is from Buffalo and is commanded by Colonel William F. Schohl.

Meanwhile the 369th began target practice and terrain exercises, with regular army officers instructing them.

While business men here expressed opposition to a proposal to abandon the State camp and convert it into a State park, officers of the Guard revealed that such a plan, if carried out, would mean a loss of $150,000 in patronage a season to the Peekskill merchants. This amount covered purchases made by the State by contract and the sums spent by Guardsmen individually.

1000 VISIT CAMP SMITH AND 369th DESPITE SHOWERS

Harlem Soldier Boys In Rain First Week But Make Fine Record

Notwithstanding the steady downpour of rain all day Sunday, about a thousand Harlemites showed defiance to the elements by journeying up to Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y. to visit the 369th Regiment, New York National Guard which is doing its annual two weeks tour of camp duty. The regiment which succeeded the famous Old 15th New York in the state military service, gave the visitor a royal welcome, and seemer undaunted by the week of rain which they had undergone.

Col. W. A. Taylor, commanding the regiment, dispensed with the regular guard mount, but the regimental review was held at 4 oclock, despite the heavy showers which fell continuously. The band concert was given also, but it had to be played within the walls of the Community House, the programb starting at 5: 30 p. m.

900 Men In Camp.

The regimental roster shows 900 men doing samp duty this year, and Col. Taylor and staff have labored hard to maintain the splendid rocerd for efficiency made by the men on former tours of field duty. Special attention is being given to work on the rifle and revolver ranges, and the soldier boys of the 369th have set up some high records in shooting.

Col. Taylor is anxious that there should be a closer contact and greater sympathy between the citizens of the community and the regiment, and a committee is planning to cooperate with him in this particular. Various plans are being formulated to bring the men and women of the city into more imediate touch with the military organization, and to bring the armory into more frequent use by civilian bodies.

To Welcome Regiment.

The 369th, under Col. Taylor is making a fine showing in the state military establishment, and the people of Harlem are urged to take a more active interest in its welfare.

The soldiers break camp Sunday morning, Sepetmber 4, and will reach Harlem, at the 125th street station about noon. Arangements are being perfected for a stirring reception by citizens, and there will be a special group, headed by Dr. M. V. Boutte, former captain in the organization, to serve as an escort to the regiment from the station to the armory.

Citizens are requested to display the national flag from their windows along the line of march, 125th street to Seventh avenue, to 145th street and Lenox avenue to armory.

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION

AUG 22 1927

New York Negro Regiment In Camp at Peekskill

PEEKSKILL, Aug. 22.—About 2,300 members of the Fifty-fourth Infantry Brigade, comprising the 107th Regiment, of New York City, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Erdmann Brandt, and the 108th Regiment, of Syracuse, led by Col. John Thompson, left Camp Smith yesterday after completing their two weeks of summer field training.

The Fifty-fourth Brigade was replaced by the 369th Infantry Regiment of New York City, composed of negro troops and commanded by Col. William A. Taylor, who is white. When the negro regiment completes its two weeks of training, the camp will be closed for the season.

EX-24TH INFANTRY SOLDIERS PAROLED

Sixteen Released From Prison at Leavenworth, Kan. Only Nine Remain in Prison. Others To Be Freed Soon

LEAVENWORTH, Kans., June 15.—In accordance with the order of President Calvin Coolidge, issued last March, eleven former members of the 24th U. S. Infantry convicted of participating in the so-called Houston riot of August 22, 1917, were released on parole Friday from the United States disciplinary barracks, Fort Leavenworth.

Four more of the rioters are to be released on parole within a short time, it was said.

Eight Remained in Prison

Those released Friday were John Adams, Fred Brown, Walter Burkett, Allie C. Butler, James R. Hawkins, Walter T. Johnson, Leroy Pinkett, Harry Richardson, Luther Rucker, Jessie Sullivan and Joseph Wardlow.

Their sentences expire February 9, 1937.

President Coolidge's order reduced the sentences of twenty of the infantrymen imprisoned as a result of the riot 18 months. The prisoners became eligible for release within twelve months as follows: Sixteen in June, two in November and the remaining two in February, 1928. Only nine of the 65 infantrymen originally sentenced remain in prison now.

Abuses Lead to Outbreak

The uprising of the 24th U. S. Infantry was caused by the action of a white policeman who attempted to override the authority of a colored military police and belittle him. The white officer claimed precedence over the colored military police in a matter of traffic orders. This action came on top of continual abuse and oppression heaped upon members of the race in the section flamed the sparks of hatred into a red flame and the troops of the First Battalion broke loose on their rampage of death and destruction. They siezed their rifles and began their march from Camp Logan to Houston. On their march they shot down and killed twenty whites and wounded nearly two scores. They were finally halted in the colored section of Houston, when surrounded by armed white citizens and police. Martial law was declared with the arrival of soldiers from Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio and Fort Crockett at Galveston

USE 10TH CAV'LRY AS "FLUNKEES"

FABENS, Texas, (PCNB)—For the first time four years, army maneuvers of Uncle Sam's only calvary division, the First Calvary of Ft. Bliss, Texas, are under way.

Marching in columns the first of which left Ft. Bliss 7 a. m. September 11, the Troopers headed for Ft. Hancock via Marfa, making 28 miles the first day. Gen. E. B. Winans, who in 1921 was in command of the 10th U. S. Calvary at Ft. Huachuca, Arifiona, is in command of the meneuvers.

COLORED TROOP PARTICIPATES

According to Major Stephen M. Walmsley, white, writing in the El Paso "Times" one troop of the famous 10th Calvary colored soldiers were used as "flunkies". The Major writes, "The only outside organization accompanying the column is E Troop of the Tenth U. S. Calvary (Negro) which has already marched from Fort Huachuca. We're expecting a lot of visitors about the time we reach Marfa—foreign military attaches, generals, both American and Mexican, and prominent civil officials, and some one will have to look after them, care for their horses, etc. THE TENTH CALVARY TROOPERS DRAW THAT JOB."

Soldiers - 1927
Riots.

Marines Try to Shoot Up Town; Jailed

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 25.—Two United States marines, in uniform, brandishing their automatic pistols and holding up members of our group, caused considerable excitement in the vicinity of the Union station an hour before the departure of more than 100 of their comrades for Nicaraugua, at 9 o'clock last Saturday night.

Raines Stroud and James Willis are being held by police for the issuance of warrants.

At 8 o'clock two policemen at 20th and Chestnut Sts. heard shots and a man of our Race ran past them, crying out that the soldiers were shooting at him. He kept on running, and while they were investigating, two city detectives dispatched from Union station went out on 20th St. and arrested the marines.

Theo Greenfeld of our group, 2809 Morgan St., said he had been following two of the marines since they had held him up in a doorway at 2217 Olive St. and took $2.65 from him. He identified Stroud and Willis, as did Rose Boyd, 2621 Olive St., another of our Race, who said they had held her up in her doorway and took $1.65 from her.

Lieut. Hagen of the marine corps called at police headquarters and took receipts for the men's pistols, as he is responsible to the government for this property.

LETTER REVEALS PLIGHT OF HOUSTON RIOTERS

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 13.—An unsigned letter, written by one of the former members of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, who was with the group convicted of rioting at Houston, Texas, during the late war, which has been received by a Mr. "H. J." of this city, reveals the miserable conditions in which the remaining members of the number convicted are now placed in the military prison at Leavenworth, Kansas.

In 1923 these men had their sentences reduced from life to thirty years, but the writer of this letter complains that any sentence at all is unjust.

The men now in prison have been prevented from letting the outside world know about their plight because their letters are intercepted. This prisoner is said to have copied the name of Mr. "H. J." out of a colored paper, and after writing the letter which follows, slipped it out. He writes:

Leavenworth Prison.

"Mr. H. J.: This will be a surprise to you. I am writing in behalf of the members of the Houston rioters serving thirty years. We were cut from life to thirty years, on the pretext of being more guilty. We are not and can prove it. The pretext is even unreasonable. They moved us from the Federal Prison to the Military Prison to serve thirty years! This was done so we could not write out and explain our case. Now for God's sake, believe me. I take and slip this out to you. I would not do that for nothing. Our mail going to the N. A. A. C. P. was stopped last year; we have lost hope of ever getting out! **Please get some one to help us out there.** Can't you get the club women, ex-service men, and fraternal leaders to get up a petition, send it to Mrs. Kahn and request her to send it to the President?

"There is no evidence to prove that we are more guilty than the men released.

"We have served longer than any military prisoners convicted during the war.

"We received less consideration by the clemency board in 1923.

"Have them present these facts and anything else they see fit. Please accept this from man to man, and consider our circumstances. For God's sake help us; this place is killing us!"

The recipient of the above letter asked that his name be not mentioned, so only initials are given.

Soldiers - 1927
Awards for Valor.

U. S. GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES BRAVERY OF NEGRO SOLDIER AFTER TWENTY YEARS

Lewis Broadus, Master Sergeant, Retired, 25th Inf. Awarded Distinguished Service Medal For Heroism While In Service at Fort Niobrara, In 1906

More than twenty years after he had saved the lives of fellow members of the 25th Infantry of Fort Niobrara, Neb. Master Sergt. Lewis Broadus, retired, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Sergt. Broadus received the certificate and award on January 19, 1927 from Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis. The certificate reads in part as follows:

"This certificate that The President of the United States of America pursuant to act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, has awarded to Lewis Broadus the Distinguished Service Medal in lieu of the Certificate of Merit heretofore awarded him for coolness, presence of mind and bravery in saving the lives of others at Fort Niograra, Nebr., July 3, 1906, while serving as first sergeant, Company M, the 25th Infantry, United States Army."

The certificate is signed by the Secretary of War and the Adjunant General.

Sergt. Broadus is now a resident of New York, living at 234 West 120th street.

After his return from overseas, Mr. Taylor secured a position at the U. S Customs House.

Thursday, February 24, several officers from the French Legation called on Mr. Taylor and presented him with the Croix de Guerre and the Victory Medal which he should have received at the close of the war. The medals were sent to Washington and in some way were lost. They were only found last week.

Corporal Wm. Taylor of The 369th Gets French Medals and War Cross

More than eight years after his return from overseas, William Taylor of 4 West 129th street has been awarded a Victory Medal and the Croix de Guerre for service while a member of the 369th Infantry, N. G. N. G. (the Old Fifteenth) while that regiment was serving overseas. Taylor was a corporal and mechanic, and was one of the few able to speak French and Spanish when the "Hellfighters" arrived in France. He served with a mixed post from September, 1917 to February, 1919.

CHARLESTON
SOUTH CAROLINA
AUG 1 1 1927

COLORED BOY HAD MEDAL

Greenville Negro Decorated by France for Valor

(From the Greenville Piedmont.)

"What would an humble colored boy who was accustomed to making his living by shining the shoes of the 'white folks' in a barber shop, do if he were cited before Field Marshal Foch for bravery under fire and subsequently decorated with the croix de guerre by the grand old man of France?"

The answer to this question could not be a generalization. The wearer of the French cross might do almost anything, including becoming impudent and conceited, holding himself above the others of his own race in bloated egotism.

All that can be said here in answer to the foregoing question is that when Oscar Mosley, a colored youth of this city came back wearing the croix de guerre he was still the same humble, polite, respectful man that he was before he left, and he returned to his humble lot of service to the "white folks."

He is a bell boy in the Ottarary Hotel an has been such ever since his discharge from the army eight years ago.

As far as could be learned Friday morning Oscar Mosley is the only colored person in this section who was decorated by France during the World War.

Few Greenville people perhaps ever heard of Oscar's croix de guerre. He is very modest about it and never mentions it unless asked about it, nor does he wear it. A Piedmont reporter learned about it Friday only through a local attorney, who was a lieutenant during the world conflict and who knew Oscar "over there."

Oscar said that at the time of America's entrance nito the war, he was working as a shine boy in Joe Raines' barber shop here. He volunteered with the first and was placed in the Thirty-seventh Infantry. This was in 1917 and he was sent to Camp Jackson. In 1918 he sailed on a transport from Newport News, Va. He landed at Brest, France, with his comrades and it wasn't lnog before he was in the fight. His outfit had then joined the French army. He was promoted to corporal and placed in charge of a squad of sixteen messengers. The outfit shifted positions several times all along the front.

On November 19, 1918, Oscar's outfit went over the top, Oscar and his sixteen messengers, all colored, were in the first wave that went over the top. Crossing No Man's Land they were met with a volley of machine-gun fire. They were charging—running rapidly for a short distance then dropping to the ground for protection. One member of the squad got a little ahead of the others. The machine-gun fire caught him in the center of the body. He was nearly cut in half. Oscar and his squad laid low for a while. The machine gun silenced momentarily. Led by Oscar the squad charged again.

HERALD

Bamberg - S. C.

AUG 4 1927

Colored Boy Has French Medal.

"What would an humble colored boy who was accustomed to making his living by shining the shoes of the 'white folks' in a barber shop, do if he were cited before Field Marshal Foch for bravery under fire and subsequently decorated with the Croix De Guerre by the grand old man of France?" inquires the Greenville Piedmont.

The answer to this question could not be a generalization. The wearer of the French cross might do almost anything, including becoming impudent and conceited, holding himself above the others of his own race in bloated egotism.

All that can be said here in answer to the foregoing question, is that when Oscar Mosley, a colored youth of this city came back wearing the Croix de Guerre he was still the same humble, polite, respectful man that he was before he left, and he returned to his humble lot of service to the "white folks."

He is a bell boy in the Ottaray hotel and has been such ever since his discharge from the army eight years ago.

As far as could be learned Friday morning Oscar Mosley is the only colored person in this section who was decorated by France during the World war.

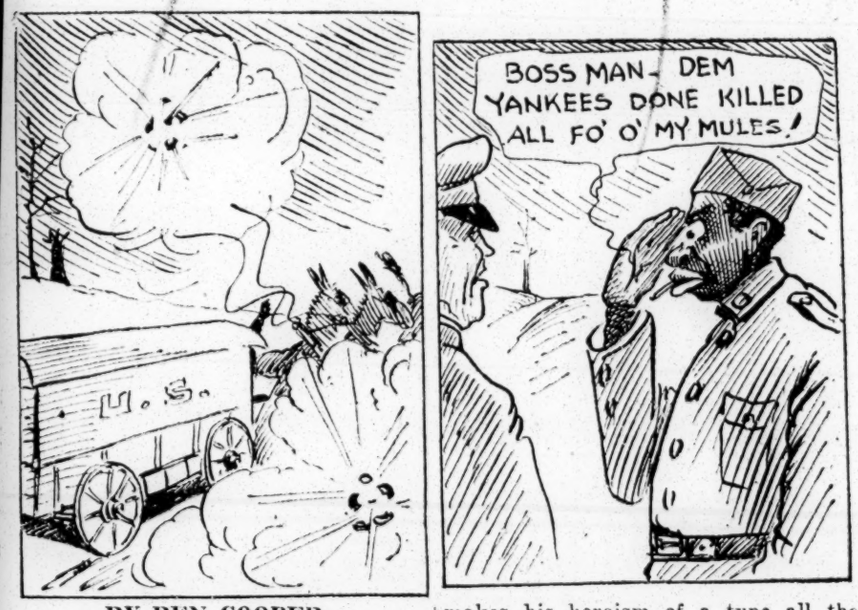
Few Greenville people perhaps ever heard of Oscar's Croix de Guerre. He is very modest about it and never mentions it unless asked about it, nor does he wear it. A Piedmont reporter learned about it Friday only through a local attorney who was a lieutenant during the world conflict and who knew Oscar "over there."

Oscar said that at the time of America's entrance into the war, he was working as a shine boy in Joe Raines's barber shop here. He volunteered with the first and was placed in the 371st infantry. This was in 1917 and he was sent to Camp Jackson. In 1918 he sailed on a transport from New Port News, Va. He landed at Brest, France, with his comrades and it wasn't long before he was in the fight. His outfit had then joined the French army. He was promoted to corporal and placed in charge of a squad of 16 messengers. The outfit shifted positions several times all along the front.

On November 18, 1918, Oscar's outfit went over the top, Oscar and his sixteen messengers, all colored, were in the first wave that went over the top. Crossing no man's land they were met with a volley of machine gun fire. They were charging—running rapidly for a short distance then dropping to the ground for protection. One member of the squad got a little ahead of the others. The machine gun fire caught him in the center of the body. He was nearly cut in half. Oscar and his squad laid low for a while. The machine gun silenced momentarily. Led by Oscar the squad charged again.

Georgia Negro Given D. S. C. For War Valor

Moore Simply Carried Out "Boss Man's" Orders



BY BEN COOPER.

In the mud and slime of the front lines on French soil during the late war an ordinary illiterate, 'possum-eating Georgia negro rose to the heights of real heroism and did not know he had done a great deed until he landed back in the Cracker state, broke but happy at being home again.

It was not any desire for the immortality of heroes of the brilliant achievements of fame that led this Georgia negro—black Gus, any one of his ancestors from the slave coast of Africa—to do his bit under the wildest sort of fire from the German Big Berthas, but instead, just a plain, healthy ambition to carry out his "boss man's" orders.

His name is Arthur Moore, and he lives on a small farm near Savannah, Ga. If you ask him about his late heroism in the world war it is doubtful if he will know just what you are talking about. It is doubtful if he even realizes just what the pretty medal, the Distinguished Service cross, that he owns really means. And that makes his heroism of a type all the higher.

Moore was living in Marietta when the American army was thrown into the conflict across the water, and as luck would have it, he was among the first to be drafted. He was a teamster, and while he could not read or write, he could talk to a team of mules in such a manner that they would almost break their backs pulling a heavy load. Moore could handle mules, and little else.

Came to Camp Gordon.

The draft act brought him to Camp Gordon, and there, a bewildered, wondering darkie, he was asked what he could do.

"Drive mules, boss," he replied. And so Moore was set to teaming for the army at Camp Gordon. The SOS for teamsters was sent out from France about that time, for the army was in dire need of men capable of driving teams through the mucky and muddy roads that led to the battle fronts. So Arthur Moore, without further ado, was sent to New York, assigned to a company as teamster, and shipped to France.

Two years passed. Nothing was heard from Arthur Moore, and his friends in Georgia believed him to have been killed in France. Then, out of a clear sky one day there came to his local friends a telegram, sent collect, from New York.

Moore was in New York broke and with a tremendous desire to get home to Georgia and his 'possum and taters, the telegram told his friends. So money was sent to authorities in New York with instructions to put the negro on an Atlanta bound train and send word when he would arrive here. The friends met the train and took the negro off, and then the story of his war career came out.

Did Not Draw Pay.

He did not remember where he had been except that he crossed the water with a company of "sodiers" and stuck to them until they returned to New York, Moore said. He did not even know the name of the outfit, the name of his captain, lieutenant, sergeant or the name of any man in the company. And he had not drawn a cent of pay from the government for the entire time he was in the army. That was why he was broke.

All Moore knew about his trip to France was that he drove mules from the time he landed until the time he left again for New York. He told several interesting stories of his mule driving, however, and one of them was as follows:

The "boss man" (sergeant) told Moore to grab a team of mules and take some ammunition up to a front line trench. The soldiers were badly in need of the gun fuel, and much depended on the ammunition getting there in a hurry.

So Moore started out with a team of four mules and a heavy load of ammunition. On the way a German shell screamed over the lines and killed all four of the mules and blew the driver a considerable distance, but did not harm the wagon or the ammunition. Moore hurried back to his "boss man" and told him what had happened.

"Damn Yankees."

"Them dam Yankees hit my team with a bomb and killed 'em all," he explained.

Then, he said, the "boss man" kicked him on the seat of the pants and told him to get another team and hustle that ammunition along. Moore got the relief team, hitched the four new mules up to his wagon and started out again, under heavy fire from the "Yankees," as he called the enemy. In spite of further narrow escapes, he finally delivered the ammunition to the front line trench just in time, and thereby saved the day.

Investigation revealed that when Moore appeared at Camp Gordon everything was in such turmoil that his personnel record was not taken, and, therefore, he did not get on the army payroll. He went along to France with a company; served as teamster, and failed to draw a single penny for his service. Friends got busy and the government corrected the mistake by paying Moore his rightful pay for the entire time he served and, in addition, gave him a D. S. C.

With the proceeds of his pay Moore bought a farm near Savannah, and is there today, living happily in the thought that he helped to lick the "Yankees."

Soldiers - 1927
Discrimination.

DISCRIMINATION BECAUSE OF COLOR TAKING FIRMER FOOTHOLD IN THE UNITED STATES MILITARY SYSTEM

Negro Student of New York Barred From Citizens' Military Training Camp on Account of Color—Told to Go South, to Georgia, and Join the Camp There

New York Editor, in Appeal to President Coolidge, Cites Existing World Conditions and Event of a Clash Between the White and Colored Races

President Coolidge has directed the attention of the War Department to the charge that Marsden V. Burnell of 137 Edgecombe avenue, a Negro student of the Textile High School, was barred from the Citizens' Military Training Camp solely on account of color.

Correspondence relating to the exclusion of Burnell was sent to the President by George W. Harris, editor of The New York News. The editor received the following letter yesterday:

"White House, Washington,
"April 4, 1927.

"George W. Harris,
"Editor of The New York News,
135 West 135th Street.
"My Dear Mr. Harris:

"Your letter of April 2 has been received and by the President's direction it is being promptly brought to the attention of the officials of the War Department.

"Sincerely yours,
"EDWARD SANDERS,
"Secretary to the President."

Planned Camps for Negroes

Officials of the War Department said it had been arranged to establish a training camp for Negroes in each corps area if a minimum of fifty qualified men applied for admission. That number has not qualified in the Second or New York Corps area.

Burnell asserted that, on being rejected, he was advised to apply for admission to the Citizens' Training Camp at Atlanta. Such advice would be misleading, it was said at the War Department, as no arrangements have been made for training Negro applicants at that camp.

The complaint to the president was based on the following letter which was received by the Negro student:

"March 11, 1927.

"Marsden V. Burnell, 137 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City.

"Dear Sir: Your application is being returned.

"We are not permitted to accept colored young men in the C. M. T. camps in this area. The same army regulations as apply to enlistment in the army govern acceptance at a C. M. T. camp; that is, colored men must enlist in colored regiments. There will be camps for colored young men in Southern States and, of course, you are eligible to attend, although it will not be possible to pay your way the entire distance from New York to the camps.

"I suggest that you send your application to the C. M. T. officer, Fourth Corps Area, Red Rock Building, Atlanta, Ga.

"With kind regards, I am, very truly yours, H. W. FLEET,
"Lt. Col., Inf., C. M. T. C. Officer."

Asks Coolidge to Act

In submitting the correspondence, Mr. Harris commented on it as follows in his letter to the President:

"We respectfully call your attention, Mr. President, to this unconstitutional and dangerous color-line exclusion of colored youths from the citizens' military training camp. We respectfully call your attention as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy to the declaration of Colonel Fleet barring Burnell because Burnell is colored. No more outrageous discrimination has ever been practised against a colored citizen by any Southern State than the United States Army is proclaiming as its practice in the matter of colored youths ambitious for military training.

"The blunt language of Colonel Fleet's ban against them savors of the proscription of the Confederacy as expressed by Judge Taney in the Dred Scott decision rather than that of a commanding officer of the United States Army in the twentieth century. We need not go into the injustice and discrimination laid out in the relief so inhumanely offered by Colonel Fleet.

"Bluntly he states: 'We are not permitted to accept colored men in the C. M. T. Camp in this area.' He makes this insult to colored youths in saying: 'There will be camps for colored young men in Southern States, and, of course, you are eligible to attend, although it will not be possible to pay your way the entire distance from New York to the camp. I suggest that you send your application to the C. M. T. C. officer, Fourth Corps Area, Red Rock Building, Atlanta, Ga.'

Calls It an Outrage

"White youths must attend, when accepted, training in their own area. Their transportation is paid, as is their maintenance. For colored boys in the northern states to be forced to go for training in the south at their own expense and under racial conditions that obtain in Dixie is to deny them training. This is insult added to injustice.

"For the United States Army to draw this color line against colored boys anywhere is not only a hideous outrage but wantonly unjust. The nation is putting rancors in the vessels of its peace when it proclaims this monstrous policy against the coming colored generation. We can say to the nation very frankly that this they will not stand for. The white world is on the verge of war with the colored world. America has not a friend among any of the colored races in Africa, Asia or America, due to this very color line proscription and persecution.

"Surely the United States will not expect her own colored citizens to fight against those colored races in the event of war with China or Japan or Mexico or Nicaragua or Hayti—to set up the same color line in those foreign countries that it now officially sets up not only in her army and navy but as well in its citizens' training camps. This is an issue, Mr. President, that will not down. We ask that you settle this question and that you settle it right.

"As the nation's Commander-in-Chief, we ask that you order this color line dropped before the exigencies of war makes it necessary as a war measure. We speak advisedly when we say that such outrages as the exclusion of Burnell are sowing dragons' teeth which will later beset the nation's pathway."

UNITED STATES ARMY BARS NEGRO AT TRAINING CAMP

—o—

New York City, April 16—(ANP)—The barring of Negroes from the Citizens Military Training Camps was brought to the attention of President Collidge and War Department Wednesday by Marsden V. Burnell, a Negro student of the Textile High School, who was denied admission to one of the camps solely on account of his color.

According to statements made by Mr. Darnell in letters to the President and the Secretary of War, he applied for admission to one of the camps and was advised by Lieut. Col. H. W. Fleet that "we are not permitted to accept Colored young men in the C. M. T. camps in this area. The same army regulations as apply to enlistment in the army, govern acceptance at the C. M. T. camps; that is, Colored men must enlist in Colored regiments. There will be camps for Colored young men in Southern states and of course you are eligible to attend, although it will not be possible to pay your way the entire distance from New York to the camps."

This action was called to the attention of the President, too, by Attorney George W. Harris, who flayed such practices in no uncertain terms, characterizing it as a distinct insult to Negro citizens of the United States In addressing the president on the matter, Mr. Harris pointed out that "white youths must attend when accepted in their own area. Their transportation is paid, as is their maintenance. For Colored boys in the Northern States to be forced to go south for their training at their own expense, and under racial conditions existing in Dixie, is to deny them training. This is insult added to injustice."

Reminds President of China Situation

After further pointing out the injustice of the United States Army in drawing this color line against Colored youth, Mr. Harris declared:

"The nation is putting rancors in the vessels of its peace when it proclaims this monstrous policy against the coming Colored generation. We can say to the nation very frankly that this they will not stand for. The white world is on the verge of war with the Colored world. America has not a friend among any of the Colored arces in Africa, Asia, or America, due to this very color line proscription and persecution.

"Surely the United States will not expect her own Colored citieens to fight against those Colored races in the event of war with China or Japan or Mexico or Nicaragua or Hayti—to set up the same color line in those foreign countries that it now officially sets up not only in her army and navy but as well in its citizens' training camps. This is an issue, Mr. President, that will not down. We ask that you settle this question and that you settle it righ.

"As the nation's Commander-in-chief, we ask that you order this color line dropped before the exigencies of war makes it necessary as a war measure. We speak advisedly when we say that such outrages as the exclusion of Burnell are sewing dragons' teeth which will later beset the nation's parthway.

Army Training Camp Bars Negro

Refuses To Accept Him At New York Camp

CAN GO TO ATLANTA

Editor George Harris Writes President Coolidge Of Discrimination

New York, N. Y., April 13—(PNS)—President Coolidge has directed the attention of the War Department to the charge that Marsden V. Burnell of 137 Edgecombe Avenue, a student of the Textile High School, was barred from the Citizens' Military Training Camp solely on account of color.

Correspondence relating to the exclusion of Burnell was sent to the President by George W. Harris, editor of The New News. The editor received the following letter Monday:

White House, Washington

George W. Harris,
Editor of The New York News,
235 West 135th Street.
My dear Mr. Harris:

Your letter of April 12 has been received and by the President's direction it is being promptly brought to the attention of the officials of the War Department.

Sincerely yours,
Everett Sanders,
Secretary to the President.

Planned Camps for Negroes

According to a Washington dispatch, officials of the War Department said it had been arranged to establish a training camp for Negroes in each corps area if a minimum of fifty qualified men applied for admission. That number has not qualified in the Second or New York Corps Area.

Burnell asserted that, on being rejected, he was advised to apply for admission to the Citizens's Training Camp at Atlanta. Such would be misleading, it was said at the War Department, as no arrangements have been made for training Negro applicants at the camp.

The complaint to the President was based on the following letter which was received by Burnell:

March 11, 1927.

Marsden V. Burnell, 137 Edgecombs Avenue, New York City.

Dear Sir: Your application is being returned.

We are permitted to accept colored young men in the C. M. T. camps in this area. The same army regulations as apply to enlistment in the army govern acceptance at a C. M. T. camp; that is, colored men must enlist in colored regiments. There will be camps for colored young men in Southern States and of course, you are eligible to attend, although it will not be possible to pay your way the entire distance from New York to the camps.

I suggest that you send your application to the C. M. T. officer Fourth Corps Area, Red Rock Building, Atlanta, Ga.

With kind regards, I am, Very truly yours,

W. H. Fleet,
Lt. Col., Inf., C. M. T. C. Officers.

Asks Coolidge to Act.

In submitting the correspondence, Mr. Harris commented on its as follows in his letter to the President:

"We respectfully call your attention Mr. President, to this unconstitutional and dangerous color-line exclusion of colored youths from the citizens' military training camp. We respectfully call your attention as Commander in-Chief of the army and navy to the declaration of Colonel Fleet, barring Burnell because Burnell is colored. No more outrageous discrimination has ever been practiced against a colored citizen by any Southern State than the United States Army is proclaiming as its practice in the matter of colored youths ambitions for military training.

"The blunt language of Colonel Fleet's ban against them savors of the proscription of the Confederacy as expressed by Judge Taney in the Dred Scott decision rather than that of a commanding officer of the United States Army in the twentieth century. We need not go into the injustice and discrimination laid out in the relief so inhumanely offered by Colonel Fleet.

Bluntly he states: "We are not permitted to accept colored men in the C. M. T. Camp in this area." He makes this insult to colored youths in saying: 'There will be camps for colored young men in Southern cities, and of course you are eligible to attend, although it will not be possible to pay your way the entire distance from New York to the camp. I suggest that you send your application to the C. M. T. C. officer, Fourth Corps Area, Red Rock Building, Atlanta, Ga.

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"For the United States Army to draw this color line against colored boys any where is not only a hideous outrage, but wantonly unjust. The nation is putting rancors in the vessels of its peace when it proclaims this monstrous policy against the coming colored generation. We can say to the nation very frankly that this they will not stand for. The white world is on the verge of war with the colored world. America has not a friend among any of the colored races in Africa, Asia or America due to this very color line proscription and persecution.

"Surely the United States will not expect her own colored citizens to fight against those colored races in the event of war with China or Japan or Mexico or Nicaragua or Haiti—to set up the same color line in those foreign countries that it now officially sets up not only in her army and navy but as well in its citizen's training camps. This is an issue, Mr. President, that will not down. We ask that you settle this question and that you settle it right.

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Marsden V. Burnell, a Negro student in a New York City high school, has been barred from the Citizens' Military Training Camp solely on account of color. The U. S. Army officer in charge of the Second Corps Area Camps informing him by letter, says that:

"We are not permitted to accept colored young men in the C. M. T. camps in this area. The same army regulations as apply to enlistment in the army govern acceptance at a C. M. T. camp; that is, colored men must enlist in colored regiments. There will be camps for colored young men in Southern States and, of course, you will be eligible to attend, although it will not be possible to pay your way the entire distance from New York to the camps."

Here we have, not Mississippi, Georgia, Florida or South Carolina, but the United States Government itself, placing its seal of approval on jim-crowism. If Mr. Burwell wishes to prepare himself to lead black troops in the next war to "make the world safe for democracy" or "to protect American lives and property," he must wait until a jim-crow camp is established and then he must go down in his own pocket and pay part of the transportation to that camp. He is barred from West Point and Annapolis, not by law, of course, but by custom and chicanery, which is just as effective. If he enlists in one of the regular jim-crow regiments of infantry or cavalry, hoping that he, like young white men, will be able to work his way into the officer corps through that door, his hope will be dashed to smithereens against the stonewall of social and color caste that rules "our armed forces."

The editor of the New York News, Mr. George W. Harris, is properly indignant and has sent a strong letter to President Coolidge in which he wrathfully crys:

"Surely the United States will not expect her own colored citizens to fight against those colored races in the event of war with China or Japan or Mexico or Nicaragua or Hayti—to set up the same color line in those foreign countries that it now officially sets up not only in her army and navy but as well in its citizen's training camps. This is an issue Mr. President, that will not down. We ask that you settle this question and that you settle it right."

We intone a hearty "Amen" to the indignant protest of Mr. Harris. It is a foregone conclusion, however, that this system of jim-crowism will continue in the Departments of War and Nanvy, as it has in the other government departments. Whether the Administration is Republican or Democratic, seems to make little difference. Negroes were discriminated against on all sides during the Wilson regime as they are today under the Coolidge administration. Even in the heat of the late conflict when the defeat of the Allies was imminent, the United States Army and the Government behind it found time to carry on this vicious form of Americanism.

The poor, bewildered Negro citizen is between the devil and the deep sea. When he seeks to perform his duty as a citizen in order that he may with greater force and justification demand his rights as a citizen, he must subject himself to insult, discrimination and segregation. If then, feeling that he cannot obtain the citizenship rights vouchsafed every other citizen, native-born and naturalized, he refuses to perform his duty as a citizen, he draws upon himself all the ire, wrath and hatred of his white brethren. It is an exceedingly trying situation.

Obviously, the War Department is determined in the next war to have a recurrence of the hateful conditions prevalent during the late struggle "to make the world a better place to live in." Not having offered any facilities to young colored men to learn the military art, they will point to the incompetence of Negro officers and say that they are, in the words of General Bullard, "Hopelessly Inferior!" All the evidence seems to point to a well-defined plan to use Negroes in the next conflict only as infantry, commanded largely by Southern white officers, and, to a still greater extent, as "pioneers" or laborers. The foundation is being laid now. With jim-crowism and segregation ever looming on new horizons, the patriotic black American, who is ever prone to boast of the Negro's loyalty and service to the United States in peace and war, may well ask, "What Next?"

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We intone a hearty "Amen" to the indignant protest of Mr. Harris. It is a foregone conclusion, however, that this system of jim-crowism will continue in the Departments of War and Nanvy, as it has in the other government departments. Whether the Administration is Republican or Democratic, seems to make little difference. Negroes were discriminated against on all sides during the Wilson regime as they are today under the Coolidge administration. Even in the heat of the late conflict when the defeat of the Allies was imminent, the United States Army and the Government behind it found time to carry on this vicious form of Americanism.

The poor, bewildered Negro citizen is between the devil and the deep sea. When he seeks to perform his duty as a citizen in order that he may with greater force and justification demand his rights as a citizen, he must subject himself to insult, discrimination and segregation. If then, feeling that he cannot obtain the citizenship rights vouchsafed every other citizen, native-born and naturalized, he refuses to perform his duty as a citizen, he draws upon himself all the ire, wrath and hatred of his white brethren. It is an exceedingly trying situation.

Obviously, the War Department is determined in the next war to have a recurrence of the hateful conditions prevalent during the late struggle "to make the world a better place to live in." Not having offered any facilities to young colored men to learn the military art, they will point to the incompetence of Negro officers and say that they are, in the words of General Bullard, "Hopelessly Inferior!" All the evidence seems to point to a well-defined plan to use Negroes in the next conflict only as infantry, commanded largely by Southern white officers, and, to a still greater extent, as "pioneers" or laborers. The foundation is being laid now. With jim-crowism and segregation ever looming on new horizons, the patriotic black American, who is ever prone to boast of the Negro's loyalty and service to the United States in peace and war, may well ask, "What Next?"

Soldiers- 1927

Discrimination

ARMY CAMP BARS NEGRO; U. S. DEPARTMENT TO ACT

Protest Sent To President Who Promptly Forwards Matter To The War Department.

SHREWD EVASION OF THE ISSUE SEEN IN DEALINGS

Not Permitted To Take Him. Student Is Told — Special Camp Is Plan, Washington Says

NEW YORK, April 6— (Special) As a result of the vigorous protest of Editor George W. Harris of the New York News against the barring of a race student of the Textile High School of New York city from the Citizens' Military Training Camp solely on account of color in a letter to President Calvin Coolidge, the Chief Executive has directed the attention of the War Department to the charge.

Had Application Returned

Editor Harris' letter to the president followed his receipt of a letter from Marsden V. Burnell, high school student, in which the boy told of having an application for enrollment in the C. M. T. camp returned to him.

The editor received the following letter Tuesday:

White House, Washington,
April 4, 1927.

George W. Harris,
Editor of The New York News.
135 West 135th Street.

My Dear Mr. Harris:

Your letter of April 2 has been received and by the President's direction it is being promptly brought to the attention of the officials of the War Department.

Sincerely yours,
EVERETT SANDERS,
Secretary to the President.

Planned Camps for Negroes

According to a Washington dispatch Tuesday the correspondence had not yet reached the War Department. Officials of the War Department said it had been arranged to establish a training camp for Negroes in each corps area if a minimum of fifty qualified men applied for admission. That number has not qualified in the Second or New York Corps Area.

Burnell asserted that, on being rejected, he was advised to apply for admission to the Citizens' Training Camp at Atlanta. Such advice would be misleading, it was said at the War Department, as no arrangements have been made for training Negro applicants at that camp.

The complaint to the President was based on the following letter which was received by the student:

March 11, 1927

Marsden V. Burnell, 137 Edgecombe Ave. New York City.

Dear Sir: Your application is being returned.

We are not permitted to accept colored young men in the C. M. T. camps in this area. The same army regulations as apply to enlistment in the army govern acceptance at a C. M. T. camp; that is, colored men must enlist in colored regiments.

There will be camps for colored young men in Southern States and of course, you are eligible to attend although it will not be possible to pay your way the entire distance from New York to the camps.

I suggest that you send your application to the C. M. T. officer Fourth Corps Area, Red Rock Building, Atlanta, Ga.

With kind regards, I am, very truly yours,

H. W. FLEET
Lt. Col., Inf., C. M. T. C. Officer.

Asks Coolidge to Act

In submitting the correspondence, Mr. Harris commented on it as follows in his letter to the President:

"We respectfully call your attention, Mr. President, to this unconstitutional and dangerous color-line exclusion of colored youths from the citizens' military training camp We respectfully call your attention as Commander-in-chief of the army and navy to the declaration of Colonel Fleet, barring Burnell because Burnell is colored. No more outrageous discrimination has ever been practiced against a colored citizen by any Southern State than the United States Army is proclaiming as its practice in the matter of colored youths ambitious for military training.

"The blunt language of Colonel Fleet's ban against them savors of the proscription of the Confederacy as expressed by Judge Taney in the Dred Scott decision rather than that of a commanding officer of the United States Army in the twentieth century. We need not go into the injustice and discrimination laid out in the relief so inhumanely offered can say to the nation very frankly that this they will not stand for. The white world is on the verge of war with the colored world. America has not a friend among any of the colored races in Africa, Asia or America due to this very color line proscription and persecution.

"Surely the United States will not expect her own colored citizens to fight against those colored races in the event of war with China or Japan or Mexico or Nicaragua or Hayti—to set up the same color line in those foreign countries that it now officially sets up not only in her army and navy but as well in its citizens' training camps. This is an issue, Mr. President, that will not down. We ask that you settle this question and that you settle it right.

"As the nation's Commander-in-Chief, we ask that you order this color line dropped before the exigencies of war makes it necessary as a war measure. We speak advisedly when we say that such outrages as the exclusion of Burnell are sowing dragons' teeth which will later beset the nation's pathway.

NEW YORK YOUTH BARRED FROM CAMP

(Special to Pacific Defender)

NEW YORK.—Quite a stir has been caused in Gotham by the rejection of Marsden V. Burnell, New York high school student, from the citizens' military training camp because he is a Negro. The case has been placed before the War Department at Washington, according to George W. Harris, editor of the New York News.

NEW YORK EVE. POST

APR 6 1927

NEGRO GROUP JOINS PROTEST ON CAMP

Association for Advancement of Colored People Recalls Difficulty During War

COOLIDGE QUIZZES ARMY

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will protest to President Coolidge that Marsden V. Burnell, 137 Edgecomb Avenue, a negro, has been barred from New York's Citizens' Military Training Camp because of his color.

James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the association, today said a letter is being prepared to this effect and recalled the difficulty which the association had in its fight to have negroes trained as officers during the war.

President Coolidge has already directed the attention of the War Department to Burnell's case. Burnell is a student of the Textile High School.

A letter vigorously protesting the exclusion of Burnell, together with correspondence in the case, was sent to the President by George W. Harris, editor of the New York News. Mr. Harris yesterday received assurance from Everett Sanders, secretary to the President, that by the President's direction the matter was being placed before War Department officials.

Officials of the War Department explained that arrangements had been made to establish a training camp for negroes in each corps area in which a minimum of fifty qualified men applied for admission, but that a sufficient number had not qualified in the Second Corps Area, in which New York is located.

Burnell was advised to apply for admission to the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Atlanta. At the War Department it was said such advice would be misleading as no arrangements for negro training have been made at that camp. Burnell's complaint was based upon his receipt of the following letter:

March 11, 1927

Marsden V. Burnell, 137 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City.

Dear Sir: Your application is being returned.

We are not permitted to accept colored young men in the C. M. T. camps in this area. The same army regulations as apply to enlistment in the army govern acceptance at a C. M. T. camp; that is, colored men must enlist in colored regiments. There will be camps for colored young men in Southern States and, of course, you are eligible to attend, although it will not be possible to pay your way the entire distance from New York to the camps.

I suggest that you send your application to the C. M. T. officer Fourth Corps Area, Red Rock Building, Atlanta, Ga.

With kind regards, I am, very truly yours,

H. W. FLEET,
Lt. Col., Inf., C. M. T. C. Officer.

In writing President Coolidge, Mr. Harris characterized the action of the local camp as an "unconstitutional and dangerous color-line exclusion."

NEW YORK
GRAPHIC

APR 6 1927

Coolidge Directs Probe as Negro Charges Camp Bar

President Coolidge directed the War Department to investigate the charge that Marsden V. Burnell of 137 Edgecombe Ave., a negro student of the Textile High School, was barred from the Citizens' Military Training Camp solely on account of color.

Correspondence relating to the exclusion of Burnell was sent to the President by George W. Harris, a newspaper man.

Burnell asserted that, on being rejected, he was advised to apply for admission to the Citizens' Training Camp at Atlanta. Such advice would be misleading, it was said at the War Department, as no arrangements have been made for training negro applicants at that camp.

N.A.A.C.P. Asks Pertinent Question

Is Segregation To Be Part Of The Army Training Camp Curriculum?

New York, Apr. 8—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has telegraphed President College, endorsing the protest against segregation in the citizens' military training camps made by George W. Harris, Editor of the New York News. The telegram sent by the N. A. A. C. P. to President Coolidge reads as follows:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People endorses the protest of Geo. W. Harris, Editor of the New York News, against the barring from citizens' military training camps in the New York area of Marsden V. Burnell who has been advised by direction of Col. Fleet to seek training at Atlanta with the necessity of paying part of his own transportation to that place. We endorse Mr. Harris' protest as part of our long campaign against the federal government discrimination in any way in the training of the men upon whom it may have to call for the national defense. The citizens' military training camps are advertised as democratic training schools for citizenship. Is segregation to be a part of the curriculum?"

Negroes Protest To Coolidge on Army Color Ban

WASHINGTON—(FP) — Sessions of the annual Race Congress of American Negroes have begun in a church in Washington, with discussion of political and economic problems of the race in this country. Perry Howard, republican national committeeman from Mississippi and an assistant in the office of Atty. Gen. Sargent, was one of the first day's speakers. Howard has been accused by Mississippi congressmen, in speeches on the House, of offering for sale to the highest bidder the appointment of federal district attorney in that state. These charges were substantially upheld by special investigators for the Department, but Howard held his job in Washington.

Worry Over Blacks

Delegates to the race congress were disturbed, on the opening day, by the incident of the barring of a Negro from the Citizens' Military Training Camp in the New York area. Their feeling was not diminished by the publication of a letter by a Negro editor in New York to President Coolidge, denouncing this action by an army officer as a wanton insult to the race.

"For the U. S. Army to draw this color line against colored boys anywhere is not only a hideous outrage but wantonly unjust," this letter signed by Geo. W. Harris read. "The nation is putting rancors in the vessels of its peace when it proclaims this monstrous policy against the coming colored generation. We can say to the nation very frankly that this they will not stand for.

Predicts World War

"The white world is on the verge of war with the colored world. America has not a friend among any of the colored races in Africa, Asia or America due to this very color line proscription and persecution.

"Surely the United States will not expect her own colored citizens to fight against these colored races in the event of war with China, or Japan or Mexico or Nicaragua or Haiti—to set up the same color line in those countries that is now officially set up not only in her army and navy but as well in the citizens' training camps. This is an issue, Mr. President, that will not down. We ask that you settle this question and that you settle it right."

PROTEST BAN ON NEGROES IN ARMY CAMP

Bar Negroes In C. N. T., President Asked to Act

New York, N. Y., April 13.—(P. N. S.)—President Coolidge has directed the attention of the War Department to the charge that Marsden V. Burnell of 137 Edgecombe avenue, a student of the Textile High School, who was barred from the Citizens' Military Training Camp solely on account of color.

Correspondence relating to the exclusion of Burnell was sent to the President by George W. Harris, editor of the New York News.

Planned Camp for Negroes

According to a Washington dispatch, officials of the War Department said it had been arranged to establish a training camp for Negroes in each corps area if a minimum of fifty qualified men applied for admission. That number has not qualified in the Second or New York Corps area.

Burnell asserted that, on being rejected, he was advised to apply for admission to the Citizens' Training Camp at Atlanta. Such advice would be misleading, it was said at the War Department, as no arrangements have been made for training Negro applicants at the camp.

The complaint to the President was based on the following letter which was received by Burnell:

March 11, 1927.

Marsden V. Burnell,
137 Edgecombe avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Your application is being returned.

We are not permitted to accept colored young men in the C. M. T. camps in this area. The same army regulations as apply to enlistment in the army govern acceptance at a C. M. T. camp; that is, colored men must enlist in colored regiments. There will be camps for colored young men in Southern States, and of course, you are eligible to attend, although it will not be possible to pay your way the entire distance from New York to the camps.

I suggest that you send your application to the C. M. T. officer Fourth Corps Area, Red Rock Building, Atlanta, Ga.

With kind regards, I am,
Very truly yours,
H. W. Fleet,
Lt. Col., Inf., C. M. T. C. Officer

Asks Coolidge to Act

In submitting the correspondence, Mr. Harris commented on it as follows in his letter to the President:

"We respectfully call your attention, Mr. President, to this unconstitutional and dangerous color-line exclusion of colored youths from the citizens' military training camp. We respectfully call your attention as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy to the declaration of Colonel Fleet, barring Burnell because Burnell is colored. No more outrageous discrimination has ever been practiced against a colored citizen by any Southern State than the United States Army is proclaiming as its practice in the matter of colored youths ambitious for military training.

"The blunt language of Colonel Fleet's ban against them savors of the proscription of the Confederacy as expressed by Judge Taney in the Dred Scott decision rather than that of a commanding officer of the United States Army in the twentieth century. We need not go into the injustice and discrimination laid out in the relief so inhumanely offered by Colonel Fleet.

"Bluntly he states: 'We are not permitted to accept colored men in the C. M. T. Camp in this area.' He makes this insult to colored youths in saying: 'There will be camps for colored young men in Southern cities, and of course you are eligible to attend, although it will not be possible to pay your way the entire distance from New York to the camp. I suggest that you send your application to the C. M. T. C. officer, Fourth Corps rea, Red Rock Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Calls It an Outrage

White youths must attend when accepted training in their own area. Their transportation is paid, as is their maintenance. For colored boys in the Northern States to be forced to go for training to the South at their own expense and under racial conditions that obtain in Dixie, is to deny them training. This is insult added to injustice.

"For the United States Army to draw this color line against colored boys anywhere is not only a hideous outrage, but wantonly unjust. The nation is putting rancors in the vessels of its peace when it proclaims this monstrous policy against the coming colored generation. We can say to the nation very frankly that this they will not stand for. The white world is on the verge of war with the colored world. America has not a friend among any of the colored races in Africa, Asia or America, due to this very color line proscription and persecution.

"Surely the United States will not expect her own colored citizens to fight against those colored races in the event of war with China or Japan or Mexico or Nicaragua or Haiti—to set up the same color line in those foreign countries that it now officially sets up not only in her army and navy but as well in its citizens'

NEW YORK
NEWS

HARLEM COLONY FIGHTS COLORED BAN IN C. M. T. C.

Mobilization of protecting committees in several large cities was ordered yesterday by leaders of

Marsden V. Burnell

the Harlem colored colony. The plan is to move on to Washington to fight for admission of colored youths into the Citizens Military Training camps.

That colored youths are barred from the C. M. T. C. came to light when Lieut. Col. H. W. Fleet returned an application of Marsden V. Burnell, 137 Edgecombe ave., a student in Textile high school, explaining that no colored young men are accepted in the training camps in the Second Corps area, which includes New York.

The same regulations governing enlistments in the army, the colonel wrote, apply to acceptances to a C. M. T. camp—colored men must enlist in colored regiments.

Receipt of that letter proved the signal for a skirmish between war department officials and colored organizations throughout the country.

Late yesterday the war department announced it had not yet received a communication from the President bearing on the barring of Burnell.

Soldiers - 1927
Discrimination.

THE VOICE OF DEMOCRACY.

The barring of Marsden B. Barnell, the colored student of the Textile High School, from the Citizen's Military Training Camp, has given just cause for protest by ex-Alderman George W. Harris, of New York City. The answer made by the War Department that instructions were issued on January 17, 1923, permitting colored youths in C. M. T. camps when fifty or more apply is nothing more than discrimination by numbers, if not on account of color. Barnell's right to admission into the camp is determined by and dependent upon the like desire of forty-nine others of his race. If forty-eight colored boys should apply then Barnell's rights are non-existenet. This is democracy in days of peace.

But the voice of democracy assumes a different tone in days of war. Barnell is then eligile to train, fight and die for his country irrespective of other colored candidates. His treatment in times of war would be an encouragement to forty-nine other applicants, rather than a discouragement. In war democracy is "standing in the need of prayers."

Governor Alfred E. Smith and all other like religionists are also most acceptable to democracy in times of war. No questions are asked when some one must die in order that democracy might live. Caste and class are forgotten and religious differences sink into insignificance.

But in times of peace Governor Alfred Smith, a candidate for United States President and Marsden B. Barnell, a candidate for the Citizens' Military Training Camp, meet democracy in a different garb. Again democracy speaks. The cherubin smile has been displaced by the mask of hypocrisy. The right to enjoy democracy's advantages is dependent upon religious tests and racial ties.

In times such as these we are engaged in a great struggle to determine what democracy is not. It is not brotherhood in practice, nor fatherhood in divinity.

We call for a re-interpretation of democracy and a re-cast of American ideals.

NEW YORK
EVE. WORLD

APR 7 1927

NEGROES AND TRAINING CAMPS

The refusal of permission to Marsden V. Burnell to enter the Citizens' Military Training Camp on the sole ground that he is a Negro raises an interesting question of Constitutional rights. If Charles Sumner could revisit the glimpses of the moon he would be distressed to find how little his Civil Rights fight has done to assure equal rights to the Negro. He would be amazed, too, to find how completely the militant passion for equal rights that pulsated in the halls of Congress in the Reconstruction days nas passed away.

In those days when Southern States protested against mixed military companies they were roundly assailed by the Sumners, the Stevenses, the Wades and even the Conklings. Now the successors of these men make a ruling that color is enough to exclude a man from the Citizens' Training Camp.

In those days politicians, seeking to consolidate the Negro vote, were traversing the South and making speeches demanding no discrimination anywhere, and not hesitating in a vast number of instances to say that the Negroes had rights in the South superior to those of the whites.

Out of this campaign came the Constitutional Amendments—and there they stand! Even now, to serve political ends, we hear criticism in the North because of the curtailment of the voting privileges of the Negro of the South. Here, then, is an invitation for an Administration domirated by the North to grant equal rights in a Northern camp for whites and blacks.

It would be interesting to have the question of Constitutional right in the case of Mr. Burnell passed upon by the Courts. That is certainly his due.

NEW YORK
JOURNAL

Colored Boy Barred from Army Camp

President Coolidge has directed the attention of the War Department to the charge that Marsden V. Burnell, of No. 137 Edgecombe avenue, a negro student of the Textile High School, was barred from the Citizens' Military Training Camp solely on account of color.

Correspondence relating to the exclusion of Burnell was sent to the President by George W. Harris, Harlem editor. The editor received the following letter:

White House, Washington,
April 4, 1927.

My Dear Mr. Harris:

Your letter of April 2 has been received and by the President's direction it is being promptly brought to the attention of the officials of the War Department.

Sincerely yours,
EVERETT SANDERS,
Secretary to the President.

The correspondence has not yet reached the War Department. Officials of the War Department said it had been arranged to establish a training camp for negroes in each corps area if a minimum of fifty qualified men applied for admission. That number has not qualified in the Second or New York Corps Area.

Burnell asserted that, on being rejected, he was advised to apply for admission to the Citizens' Training Camp at Atlanta. Such advice would be misleading, it was said, as no arrangements have been made for training negro applicants at that camp.

ARMY BARS NEGRO AT TRAINING CAMP

Protest Is Sent to President, Who Promptly Forwards It to the War Department.

(Preston News Service).

New York, N. Y., April 18.—President Coolidge has directed the attention of the war department to the charge that Marsden V. Burnell of 137 Edgecombe avenue, a student of the Textile High School, was barred from the Citizens Military Training Camp solely on account of color.

Correspondence relating to the exclusion of Burnell was sent to the president by George W. Harris, editor of the New York News. The editorr received the following letter Monday:

White House, Washington,
April 4, 1927.

George W. Harris,
Editor of the New York News,
135 West 135th Street.

My Dear Mr. Harris:

Your letter of April 2 has been received and by the president's direction it is being promptly brought to the attention of the officials of the war department.

Sincerely yours,
Everett Sanders,
Secretary to the President.

Planned Camps for Negroes.

According to a Washington dispatch, officials of the war department said it had been arranged to establish a training camp for Negroes in each corps area if a minimum of fifty qualified men applied for admission. That number has not qualified in the second or New York corps area.

Burnell asserted that, on being rejected, he was advised to apply for admission to the Citizens' Training Camp at Atlanta. Such advice would be misleading, it was said to the war department, as no arrangements have been made for training Negro applicants at the camp.

The complaint to the president was based on the following letter which was received by Burnell:

March 11, 1927

Marsden V. Burnell,
137 Edgecombe Avenue,
New York City,

Dear Sir:

Your application is being returned.

We are not permitted to accept colored young men in the C. M. T. camps in this area. The same army regulations as apply to enlistment in the army govern acceptance at a C. M. T. camp; that is, colored men must enlist in colored regiments. There will be camps for colored young men in southern states and of course, you are eligible to attend, although it will not be possible to pay your way the entire distance from New York to the camps.

I suggest that you send your application to the C. M. T. officer Fourth Corps Area, Red Rock Building, Atlanta, Ga.

H. W. Fleet,
Lt. Col., Inf., C. M. T. C. Officer.

Asks Coolidge To Act.

In submitting the correspondence, Mr. Harris commented on it as follows in his letter to the president:

"We respectfully call your attention Mr. President, to this unconstitutional and dangerous color line exclusion of colored youths from the citizens' military training camps. We respectfully call your attention as commander-in-chief of the army and navy to the declaration of Colonel Fleet, barring Burnell because Burnell is colored. No more outrageous discrimination has ever been practiced against a colored citizen by any southern state than the United States army is proclaiming as its practice in the matter of colored youths ambitious for military training.

"The blunt language of Colonel Fleet's ban against them savors of the proscription of the Confederacy as expressed by Judge Taney in the Dred Scott decision rather than that of a commanding officer of the United States army in the twentieth century. We need not go into the injustice and discrimination laid out in the relief so inhumanely offered by Colonel Fleet.

"Bluntly he states: 'We are not permitted to accept colored men in the C. M. T. camp in this area.' He makes this insult to colored youths in saying: 'There will be camps for colored young men in southern cities, and of course you are eligible to attend, although it will not be possible to pay your way the entire distance from New York to the camp. I suggest that you send your application to the C. M. T. C. officer, Fourth Corps Area, Red Rock Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Calls It An Outrage.

"White youths must attend when accepted training in their own area. Their transportation is paid, as is their maintenance. For colored boys in the northern states to be forced to go for training to the south at their own expense and under racial conditions that obtain in Dixie, is to deny them training. This is insult added to injustice.

"For the United States army to draw this color line against colored boys anywhere is not only a hideous outrage, but wantonly unjust. The nation is putting rancors in the vessels of its peace when it proclaims this monstrous policy against the coming colored generation. We can say to the nation very frankly that this they will not stand for. The white world is on the verge of war with the colored world. America has not a friend among any of the colored races in Africa, Asia or America due to this very color line prescription and persecution.

"Surely the United States will not expect her own colored citizens to fight against those colored races in the event of war with China or Japan or Mexico or Nicaragua or Haiti—to set up the same color line in those foreign countries that it now officially sets up not only in her army and navy, but as well in its citizens' training camps. This is an issue, Mr. President, that will not down. We ask that you settle this question and that you settle it right.

"As the nation's commander-in-chief, we ask that you order this color line dropped before the exigencies of war makes it necessary as a war measure. We speak advisedly when we say that such outrages as the exclusion of Burnell are sowing dragons' teeth which will later beset the nation's pathway."

Soldiers - 1927
Historical.

OLDEST SOLDIER ON U. S. PENSION LIST IS NEGRO

Mark Thrash of Georgia Is 107 and Is Cared For By Annuity

Washington, D. C.—Mark Thrash Southern Negro, at the age of 107 years enjoys the reputation of being the oldest person retired from Government service. He smokes his pipe in Georgia and is surrounded with the comforts that his annuity provides.

President Monroe was in the White House, Napoleon was at St. Helena and Abraham Lincoln was in knee pants, when Thrash was born in Virginia, December, 1820. He was born a slave and for forty years served his master, Col. Christopher Thrash. He entered the Government service in 1894 and had served Uncle Sam for twenty-eight years when he was retired in 1922.

Thrash, age 107; Charles F. Metz 101 and Samuel Willard Saxton, ninety-eight, are the three oldest men still receiving annuity on being retired from active service.

When Indians Roved Georgia

The record in the Retirement Division, Department of Interior shows that Thrash was born in Virginia, December 25, 1820. At an early age he was sent to Georgia by his master who had purchased a 500-acre tract in that State and who was setting his slaves to work clearing lands. At that time Indians were still roving the Southeast.

After the end of the Civil War Thrash wandered with other refugees through Arkansas and into Tennessee, where he obtained a place as watchman. On June 3, 1894, according to the record, he entered the Government service as a stableman at Chicamauga National Park, under the War Department where he served until July 31 1922. He was well past the age of retirement when the law became effective in August, 1921 granting annuity, although he was capable of further service, was retired from active work.

Upon his retirement he returned to Georgia, where he has since resided, and is reported to be in good health. His annuity is mailed to him regularly by the retirement division and provides the wherewithal for his existence.

SENTINEL
ROME, N. Y.

JUN 3 1927

Negroes in the Revolution

An item is going the rounds of the press to the effect that Lizzie Shelton of Lexington, Kentucky, who died recently at the age of 65, "was the only Negro woman in the world eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution," although she never became a member of that organization. She is said to have been eligible "through her great grandfather, Captain Jack Hart, Negro, who served in the Revolution and took part in Indian warfare." Assuming the regulations as to D. A. R. membership to hinge solely upon one's ancestor having fought in the Revolution, and ignoring the point as to whether Captain Jack Hart was no more distant ancestor than Lizzie Shelton's great grandfather, the question arises as to why anyone would assume that only one Negro fought in the Revolution on the side of the colonies.

In the first place, the records as to the Revolutionary soldiers are not complete, although much pains has been expended in efforts to perfect them. A great number of patriots fought only as militia, which often meant grabbing one's firearms and rushing from home for a few days, returning again quite informally when the emergency was passed. That was particularly true in the Mohawk Valley, where General Herkimer had command of the militia up to the time of his death. Companies would be ordered out to come up to Fort Stanwix and aid in reconstructing the works; or to improve the military road between the German Flatts and the Carrying Place; or to fell trees into Wood Creek to prevent St. Leger's bringing up his boats with the artillery and stores. Three weeks was deemed an unreasonable time for these farmers to be away from home; often it was difficult to get them out for as much as two weeks at a time, "home to home" as the expression was.

There were Negro slaves in New York state then, as there were in virtually all of the thirteen states in varying numbers. While it is unlikely that the slaves were ever properly considered militia, it would seem logical that the free Negroes would be. But whether or not the latter assumption is correct, there can be no question but what Negro servants attended their masters when the latter were officers in the Continental service, and on occasion substituted for their masters when the latter were called out as militia privates for such work as road repairing. That any number of Negroes carried arms and fought as properly enrolled soldiers might be less easy to prove—and yet it would be impossible to prove that here and there men of African descent did not do so.

RACE ASKED TO OBSERVE SALEM DAY, JUNE 17TH

Boston, Mass—The National Equal Rights League suggests to Americans of African extraction, the holding of a nation wide race day on June 17th, a "Peter Salem Day," or a "Salem Day" of public observance.

It is the 152nd anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill at Charlestown, Mass., the first regular pitched battle for the independence and establishment of the United States of America, at which the patriot Americans helped on the movement for independence by demonstrating that they were just as good soldiers as the supposedly invincible British regulars and hence had a chance to win if war was declared—hence an important battle.

This vital inspiration came by a battle in which the general valor was shown by black soldiers as well, and so conspicuously that the white patriots then, historians then and since, have recorded Peter Salem as one of their special heroes and Salem Poor as

especially valiant. Individual race soldiers were there; a company, and Barilla Law as the fifer.

Such a race service to this Republic so far back, is a signal honor and can be, and should be, made a race asset in its demand for cessation of public contempt for our color and of race prejudice discrimination in public life.

The League desire that the race in every place pay public honor to these Salems, especially Peter, and the other Afros of Bunker Hill, on June 17, with emphasis on all the soldier services of the race as deserving the abolition of segregation and proscription, and that Equal Rights Citizens Committee, Leagues or Equal Rights sub-committees of any racial organizations, or churches hold celebrations.

Soldiers - 1927
In World War

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 24 1927

PRAISES NEGROES OF A. E. F.

Representative Fish Urges Erection of Monument to Their Valor.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 23 (AP).—Hamilton Fish Jr., Representative from New York, upheld the courage of negro combat regiments in the American expeditionary forces in an address made here tonight at the eighteenth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Recalling the failure of Congress to pass his bill appropriating $30,000 for a monument in France to commemorate the deeds of negro troops, Mr. Fish said:

"All we ask is that the unjust discrimination against the courage and war services of the negro soldier be done away with and that a battle monument be erected in France which will for all time be an inspiration to loyalty, patriotism and heroism for all the colored people of America."

TWO LULA LEWISES CAUSE BANK MIXUP

Government Checks Intended For Negro Woman Cashed by White of Same Name

CARTERSVILLE, GA., Jan. 22.—(AP)—An unusual situation has developed here because there are two mothers in this city with the same name and each having a son in the world war, the mixup involving two local banks with the government. The two mothers are named Lula Lewis and the postoffice delivered pay checks to the wrong woman, who promptly cashed them under her indorsement. There is no bad faith or criminal intent in the affair. The bankers knew that the checks were made payable to Mrs. Lula Lewis, and that Mrs. Lewis had a son in the war that Mrs. Lula Lewis indorsed the checks and received payment from them, and Mrs. Lula Lewis, when she got the checks, thought they were intended for her.

The banks, in reply to the demands of the government for reimbursement of funds paid out, amounting to more than $500, say that the payment was made to the person they knew to bear the name of the payee of the check, and therefore are not responsible. But, says Uncle Sam, they cashed the checks for the wrong Mrs. Lula Lewis.

One of the mothers involved is white and the other a negro. The soldier boy of the negro mother ordered the government to send her certain allowances as long as he was in the service. The white boy did not give such an order, but she did know that the government was sending her checks and thought that she had a right to cash them.

When the negro soldier was informed by his mother that she was receiving no checks he had the government investigate, with the result that the mixup was discovered. The white mother has no money to repay the government, hence the banks are asked to make good. This they say they will refuse to do unless compelled by the courts.

Monument Planned To Race Soldiers

White Philanthropists of New York to Underwrite $500,000 Statue.

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The Pittsburgh Courier's New York representative has been given the exclusive information that a group of white philanthropists, representing the cream of New York's financial rulers, has been persuaded by a sculptor who is nationally known and an understudy of Gutzon Borglum, to finance or underwrite the erection of a $500,000 marble and granite statue to the valor and heroism of Negro troops in all our wars, and particularly the World War, at McCoomb's Dam place, one of the most picturesque spots in Harlem at 155th street, where Seventh, Eighth and Central avenues converge. Those interested will first feel out sentiment among Negroes, and if they find it favorable, will begin actual work on the plans as soon as practicable.

This information was given the Courier representative Saturday by a colored man, a former official in the city government of New York, who says he is one of a committee of four colored men who have already been in conference with those who are behind the idea, and says it is the committee's purpose to first find out whether there will be any serious objections to the plan from Negroes, on the possible grounds of fearing it is a segregation idea, or something of that kind. The man who gave the information says he is entirely sold on the plan, as well as the other three Negroes of the committee, but the whites back of it fear some independently thinking Negroes might think it sounds too good to be true, and oppose it on the grounds it is not good to erect a monument to Negro soldiers as such.

The sculptor who originated the idea is interested purely because he feels the Negro has not received the recognition he should receive for his loyalty, valor and sacrifices in all the wars of our country, and because he thinks this failure to recognize the Negro's merit and spirit of loyalty is a blot on the name of a so-called democracy. He also wants to carve the work himself and put his very soul into it, and make it the greatest achievement of his life. According to the Courier's informant, he wants to express in the face of the doughboy who will stand atop the 75-foot shaft "disdain and discontent;" disdain, showing he looks down on his traducers and foes, and discontent to show he is unhappy with his lot, yet has pride in achievements against all odds and will press on in spite of his handicaps. The doughboy will be a typical Negro, in khaki, in a striking pose, with gun. The idea was suggested to the sculptor by the debate in Congress over the $30,000 appropriation asked by Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York for the erection of a monument to Negro soldiers in France. On the statue will be written the words "1917-1919." The base, as the artist has conceived it, will be of African marble, with African figures, symbolizing the beginnings of the race, and the crowning figure will be of granite, with a typical American Negro.

The artist hopes to have a committee of distinguished Negroes to aid him with suggestions so that the finished work will as nearly please the entire racial group as possible. Members of the committees will also make an effort to have the City of New York donate the land for the statue. The statue will not represent any particular Negro military unit, and although it will be in New York, it is the aim of the backers to have it really represent the spirit of the entire race.

The committee does not wish to disclose any names at this time, but is anxious to receive letters from anybody interested in order to see what the public thinks of the idea as a whole. Details will be worked out later, and all will be brought out into the open once the committee is assured the suggestion is well taken. Persons wishing to express themselves may do so by addressing their letters as follows: "Committee on Negro Soldier Memorial care of Pittsburgh Courier New York Representative, 2280 Seventh avenue, New York City."

The consensus of opinion of letters received over a period of four weeks will be published.

FRANCE HONORS AMERICA NEGRO

(A. N. P.)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 5—The certificate of "Officer d' Academie," was conferred on A. W. Oveltrea a teacher in the Miles Memorial College, by Simon Klotz, French Consular agent at Birmingham, Friday, in accordance with instructions from France. Prof. Oveltrea was a chaplain in the A. E. F., and the distinction awarded him by the French Government results from observations at that time.

Soldiers-1927
Monuments, etc.

WRIGHT AND MORSELL ON MONUMENT COMMITTEE

(Preston News Service)

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 18.—Among those appointed to membership of the commission to supervise the erection of a monument in Philadelphia to the memory of the Negroes who served in the wars of the United States were: Samuel R. Morsell, executive secretary of the Pittsburgh Y. M. C. A., and R. R. Wright, editor of the Christian Recorder of Philadelphia. The auditor general and the State treasurer are to serve on the commission. An appropriation of $50,000 was made by the state legislature for the erection of the monument.

DEFENDS LOYALTY OF RACE SOLDIERS

Congressman Hamilton Fish Tells Of Valor Of Black Troops

Indianapolis, June 24—Speaking in Caleb Mills Hall before a mass meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 18th Annual Conference here, Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr., launched into a vigorous attack upon those who had impugned the courage and loyalty of the Negro soldier in the war, including in his denunciation General Bullard. Congressman Fish himself, commanded colored troops at the front during the war.

"Fellow Americans," said Mr. Fish opening his address, "I use the words deliberately as there is no group of people in the United States who have been more loyal or patriotic in both peace and war. There are twelve million Negroes in the United States but with the exception of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People there is no single organization which upholds, protects and fights for the civil rights and liberties of these people. The need and usefulness of such an organization must be apparent at first glance. I can truthfully say that with the exception of your Association, a few colored editors and Emmett Scott of Howard University, I received very little help in my attempts to secure the passage of the Bill introduced in Congress by me, appropriating $30,000 to erect a monument on the battlefield of France to four gallant colored combat regiments.

"The proposed plan was to erect a monument at Sechault, France, in commemoration of the war service of the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372nd Regiments all of which were attached to the French Army, and three out of the four had their flags decorated with the French War Cross for gallantry on the field of battle. These four regiments had in killed and wounded approximately forty per cent of their effectives. They received more than 400 individual decorations for extraordinary heroism under fire officially proving the gallant conduct of individual Negro soldiers in modern warfare.

Bill Refutes Bullard's Charges

"My Bill passed the House of Representatives after bitter opposition from the Southern members and was reported by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs but was killed by the single objection of Senator Reed of Pennsylvania when the Bill was reached on the calendar thus depriving twelve million of colored citizens who contributed their blood, treasure and efforts to help win the war from receiving proper and grateful recognition from the Congress of the United States. A dozen or more monuments have been allocated to white divisions but none to colored troops in the sector in which they fought.

""Although my Bill only calls for an appropriation of $30,000 it is by far the most important piece of legislation affecting the colored people that was considered in the last Congress, as its passage would have been a complete refutation of the charges made by General Bullard against the Negro soldier. The erection of such a war memorial by Act of Congress would carry a message to the Negro race that there is no discrimination for the soldiers who wears the uniform of the United States. As the life of a colored soldier is just as dear to his mother, his wife, or his family as that of any other ever born.

"I do not propose to offer this Bill again unless it is at the United demand of the colored people of America whose interests are vitally affected If the colored mothers and fathers and Veterans themselves cannot unite on this Bill, they cannot unite on anythingg and their political influence will be reduced to a minimum.

"All we ask is that the unjust discrimination against the courage and war services of the Negro soldier be done away with and that a battle monument be erected in France which will be for all time an inspiration to loyalty, patriotism and heroism for all the colored people in America."

MONUMENTS TO BLACK SOLDIERS

(Pittsburgh Courier)

The State of Illinois is to erect a $30,000 memorial to American Negro soldiers in the next few months, and Governor Fisher of Pennsylvania has signed a bill authorizing the expenditure of $50,000 for a suitable monument for the same purpose. The former is to be erected in Chicago and the latter in Philadelphia.

Good! The valor and sufferings of our black boys who in every war have bravely bared their chests to the fire of the enemy that this government and nation should survive, ought to be memorialized in imperishable stone and bronze. From 1775 to 1917-18 they willingly took up arms to defend those who spurned them with sneers, insults and lynching, even while the smoke of battle hung low over the land. While white men slacked, black men eagerly donned the uniform and shouldered arms in the hope that such an extraordinary exhibition of patriotism might be fittingly rewarded by the abolition of lynching, peonage, segregation and discrimination. The fact that they laid down their lives in vain is the more reason why the account of their fruitless sacrifice should be carved deep on marble and bronze.

Some have said that these proposed memorials are jim-crow monuments, but in what other way can the sacrifices and heroism of black soldiers be honored? Were they not herded into jim-crow companies, jim-crow regiments, jim-crow divisions and jim-crow camps? In a land and with a government committed to segregation and discrimination because of color, is it strange that there should be also monuments "For Colored?"

FISH APPEALS FOR AID TO MONUMENT BILL

Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, sponsor in Congress of a bill to erect a monument in France to colored soldiers in the Expeditionary Forces, telegraphs as follows to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

Earnestly request you to urge newspapers to communicate with Senators as eleventh hour attempt to put through H. R. 9694, colored monument bill. This is last chance and I am putting on drive down here (Washington). This is only bill affecting colored people that has any opportunity of passing before final adjournment of Congress.

ERECTS STATUE TO COLORED SOLDIERS IN KEYSTONE STATE

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Harrisburg, Pa.—Governor Fisher has signed the bill introduced in the house of representa ives of Pennsylvania by the Honorable Samuel B. Hart, which provides for the erection by the state of a statue to commemorate the services of colored soldiers in the various wars in which this country has been engaged.

This bill was fought by a certain element here who claimed that this was segregation of the rankest sort, as well as a waste of the public funds. However, the contention may have included, say some others, the erection of suitable monuments or memorials to Lafayette, the celebrated French patriot; Commodore Barry, the eminent Irishman, and to General Muhlenberg, the brilliant German warrior.

Mr. Hart is a tireless worker for all that means the public welfare.

Commission Appointed to Erect $50,000 Monument

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 12.—Governor J. S. Fisher last week appointed the commission which will have charge of the erection of a $50,000 monument and memorial in honor of our soldiers who fought in all of the country's wars from the Revolution to the World war. The prominent citizens of the state named by the governor to serve on the commission are Major R. R. Wright, president of the Citizens' and Southern bank, Philadelphia; William H. Jones, of the bureau of highways of Pennsylvania; Charles W. Holland, Hon. Samuel H. Hart, state representative; Hon. S. S. Lewis, state treasurer; E. S. Marshall, Y. M. C. A., Pittsburgh, and Hon. Edward Martin, auditor general of Pennsylvania. It is understood that Major Wright will be appointed treasurer of the $50,000 erection fund.

News
Columbus Pa
JAN 28 1927

MEMORIAL IS PROPOSED FOR NEGROES OF WORLD WAR

Negroes who fought in the World War would be honored by a memorial in Washington, D. C., to cost $500,000 under a bill filed by Representative Wood, Republican, of Indiana.

Funds for the memorial would be raised by private subscription. A federal commission would be established to supervise the project.

NEGROES TO HELP CHOOSE STATUE TO NEGRO DEAD

Harrisburg, Pa.—Among those appointed to membership of the commission to supervise the erection of a monument in Philadelphia to the memory of the Negroes who served in the wars of the United States were: Samuel R. Morsell, executive secretary of the Pittsburgh Y. M. C. A. and R. R. Wright, editor of the Christian Recorder of Philadelphia. The auditor general and the state treasurer are to serve on the commission. An appropriation of $50,000 was made by the state legislature for the erection of the monument.

STATE ORDERS ERECTION OF VETS' STATUE

Unveiling to Climax Long, Bitter Fight

One of the most impressive memorials ever erected to the heroism of soldiers of our Race will grace the City of Chicago within the next few months, it became definitely known this week, when Illinois Commerce Commissioner Ed. H. Wright

received word from the Illinois Department of Purchases and Construction that the work on the statue in honor of the old Eighth Illinois regiment was to proceed immediately.

The monument will be of New England white marble foundation, with the sculpture and panels in bronze.

The letter, which reached Commissioner Wright's office in Monday's first mail, marked an end to the long-drawn fight that has been waged to secure a fitting monument to the courage and valor of the "Fighting Eighth," one of the most distinguished outfits in the whole American expeditionary force.

Ends Long Fight

The attempt of citizens of the state to see to it that the bravery of the 370th regiment was properly rewarded met setback after setback. It took a fight to get an appropriation through the state legislature; it took a battle to settle the question of a site for the statue, and it took still more warring before the final sum to be spent for the memorial was finally agreed upon.

Through the entire campaign for the monument The Chicago Defender was insistent that justice be done to the memory of the boys who made the supreme sacrifice for this country.

Has Impressive Site

Thirty thousand dollars is to be spent by the state of Illinois in honoring the valor of our own troops. One of the most conspicuous show spots in the city of Chicago—the intersection of South parkway and 35th St.—will provide the setting for the memorial. And as for the statue itself, the finest bronze sculpture and best granite work that can be secured will go into the contsruction of a monument that is expected to draw the attention of visitors from all sections of the world. In its prominent South parkway location, looking down a long stretch of boulevard, the big bronze and granite monument will command immediate interest.

The Charles G. Blake company of Chicago will have charge of the construction work, while the sculpture work is being carried out at the Lorado Taft studio by the famed Italian, Cronelli. Already much progress has been made on the model from which the bronze will be cast, and while no date for the unveiling can be set at present, it is expected that the memorial will be completed by late August, and the dedication will take place during warm weather.

The unveiling will climax an unyielding fight by a few stanch supporters of the monument project. At the ouset, declared Commissioner Wright this week in reviewing the history of the project for which he worked so hard, there was a battle to get an appropriation large enough to fittingly honor the war heroes. The original legislative appropriation was only $15,000, and rather than erect a statue at this figure, the supporters of the project allowed the money to revert back to the state.

Appropriate $30,000

In 1925 a new appropriation of $30,000 was made, and with this sum to work with the men who wanted to see the 93d division honored began to select a site. The South Park commission flatly refused to grant the site they wanted at 35th and South parkway, and another deadlock ensued. The citizens had the money for the statue but no place to put it.

Commissioner Wright appeared at this juncture before George Brennan and it was the Democratic chief who prevailed upon President Kelley of the board to change his vote and make possible the South parkway site.

Two weeks ago Commissioner Wright called up Supervising Engineer Lindstrom of the department of purchases and construction, about the awarding of the contract, and Monday morning he received official notice that the Charles G. Blake company had been ordered to go ahead with the work at once.

Col. Otis B. Duncan of the Eighth Illinois regiment; Representatives George T. Kersey, Warren B. Douglass, Charles Griffin and Shadrick B. Turner, and Senator A. H. Roberts were among the prominent citizens who worked arduously to put over the monument.

SPRINGFIELD

ILLINOIS

JUL 31 1927

LOCAL I. N. G. UNITS ARRIVE AT CAMP

Springfield's military units, companies and troops of the Illinois National guard are today a part of the mobilized forces stationed at Camp Grant for two weeks' intensive military training and manoeuvers.

Five local units, Troops F and G and Headquarters detachment of the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois cavalry, commanded by Col. Bert E. Styles, Company C, One Hundred Thirtieth Illinois infantry, with H. Langdon Robinson as captain, and Company I of the Eighth Illinois infantry, colored unit, left Springfield yesterday morning for Camp Grant at Rockford.

The cavalry troops entrained at midnight Friday, and departed at 12:01 o'clock yesterday morning via the Illinois Central railroad, reaching Camp Grant at 8:30 o'clock. Special horse cars bore their mounts. The infantry units entrained at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning at the Chicago & Alton, aboard a special train.

The men will remain in camp two weeks, taking part in the review on Governor's day, Wednesday, August 10, when Governor Len Small and regular army officers will be guests at the camp. Adjt. Gen. Carlos E. Black and his staff went to camp ahead of the local units.

MONUMENTS TO BLACK SOLDIERS

The State of Illinois is to erect a $30,000 memorial to American Negro soldiers in the next few months, and Governor Fisher of Pennsylvania has signed a bill authorizing the expenditure of $50,000 for a suitable monument for the same purpose. The former is to be erected in Chicago and the latter in Philadelphia.

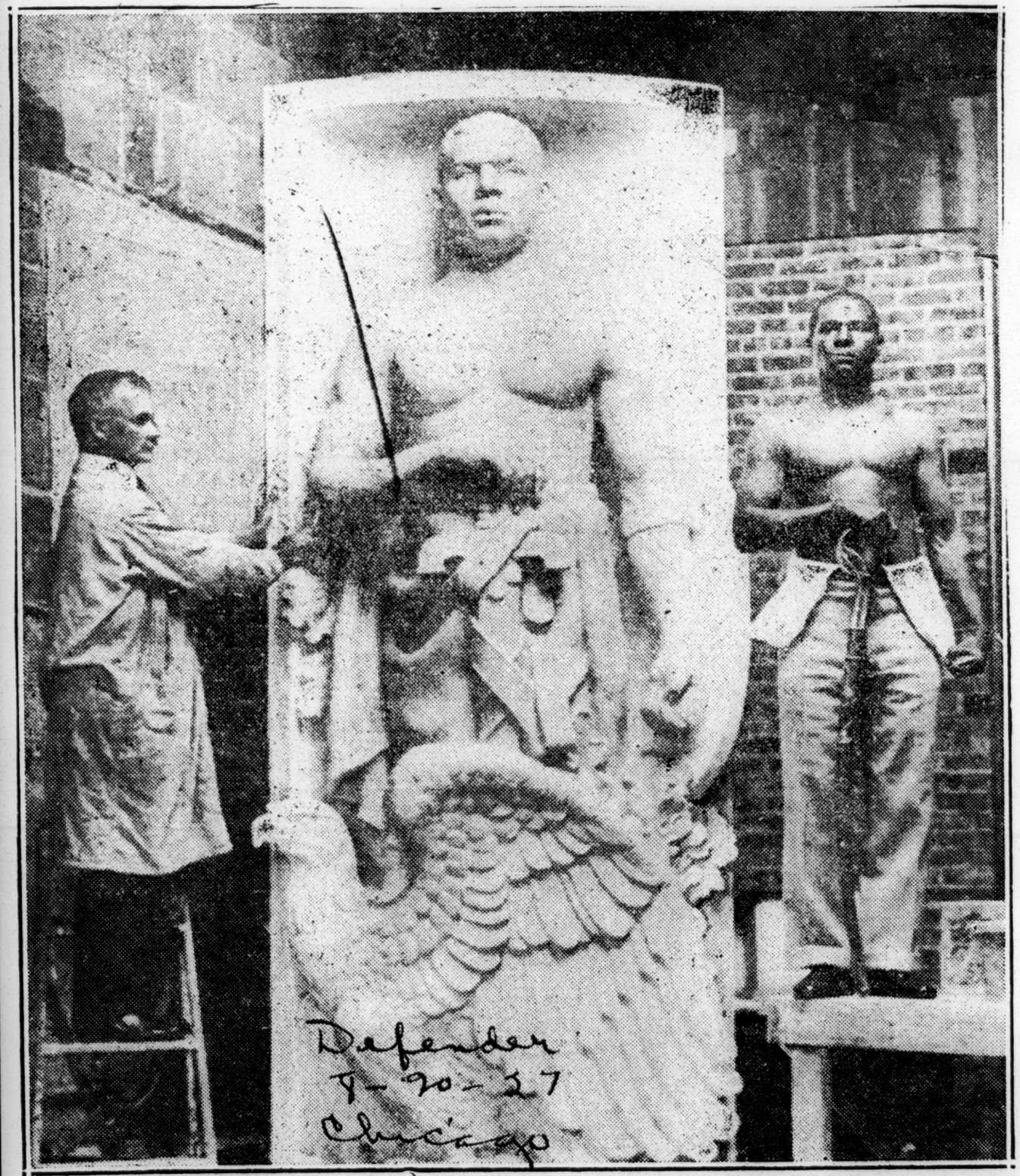
Good! The valor and sufferings of our black boys who in every war have bravely bared their chests to the fire of the enemy that this government and nation should survive, ought to be memorialized in imperishable stone and bronze. From 1775 to 1917-18 they willingly took up arms to defend those who spurned them with sneers, insults and lynching, even while the smoke of battle hung low over the land. While white men slacked, black men eagerly donned the uniform and shouldered arms in the hope that such an extraordinary exhibition of patriotism might be fittingly rewarded by the abolition of lynching, peonage, segregation and discrimination. The fact that they laid down their lives in vain is the more reason why the account of their fruitless sacrifice should be carved deep on marble and bronze.

Some have said that these proposed memorials are jim-crow monuments, but in what other way can the sacrifices and heroism of black soldiers be honored? Were they not herded into jim-crow companies, jim-crow regiments, jim-crow divisions and jim-crow camps? In a land and with a government committed to segregation and discrimination because of color, is it strange that there should be also monuments "For Colored?"

APPOINT TWO ON THE MONUMENT COMMISSION

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 10 — Samuel R. Morsell, executive secretary of the Pittsburg Y. M. C. A. and R. R. Wright, editor of the Christian Recorder of Philadelphia, have been named as members of the commission supervising the erection of the soldier's memorial. The memorial is being erected in honor of the colored soldier and sailor heroes who fought in all of the wars in which the United States has been engaged.

Soldiers - 1927
Monuments.



NEARING COMPLETION—Leonardo Crunella, noted sculptor, is putting finishing touches on the monument to be dedicated in Chicago in honor of heroes of the Eighth regiment. Sergt. Ozzie Levels, 12 years with the regiment, is posing. —Photo by Defender Staff Photographer.

Soldiers-1927
National Guard.

OLD FIRST SEPARATE IS 45 YEARS OLD

Only Colored Company Of Maryland National Guard Celebrates Anniversary

HAVE HAD BRILLIANT CAREER IN CONFLICTS

Saw Service In Spanish American, European War And on Mexican Border

The forty-fifth anniversary of the Separate Company of Maryland was celebrated by the members last week and outstanding features in the history of the company were recalled.

The company was formed in 1882 by Capt. William Spencer now retired and St. Henry Ryan and has taken an active part in all of the conflicts since that time. They first came into prominence during the Spanish American War and in 1916 they served on the Border of Mexico. The First Separate was one of the first companies to reach the battle fields of France in 1918.

Upon their arrival in Brest, French Division and saw service in Argonne Forest, Verdun, Voshi and Monthois, Montfaucon. During these campaigns 6 men were killed, all Baltimoreans.

The company was decorated by the French Government with a flag of honor and 18 members received the Croix D Guerre and silver stars for bravery. Among those receiving decorations were the present officers, Captain Wm. Creigler, Lieut. Harry Dorsey and Lieut. Chapman.

Oldest Member Is 72

The oldest member of the company is Sergeant Charles E. Boardley, who is 72 years of age and has spent 21 years in the service. Sergeant Rufus Pinkney who was also decorated for bravery, is now a police sergeant in Pittsburgh, Pa. Several other former members of company have gone to other cities and made good in various occupations.

Cares For Sick

The organization looks after the members while they are sick and bury the dead. The also look after the welfare of the families of World War veterans and offer aid and assistance wherever needed. The death rate of the National Guard is lower than other organizations due to the fact that clean living is a part of the code.

Negro National Guardsmen Make A Creditable Showing

Third Battalion 372 Infantry, Massachusetts Guardsmen, Has 250 Officers and Men

Camp Devens, Aug. 5.—The Third Battalion of the 372nd Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, is in the midst of its active tour of duty at Camp Devens, Mass., more than 250 officers and men taking part in the intensive work which the program calls for during the two weeks' period which ends August 6.

Major Larkland F. Hewitt, commander of the battalion, is an A. E. F. Veteran, having seen service with the 372nd and the 370th Infantry Regiments during the war. While in France he attended the Army Candidate School at Langres, often termed, "Pershing's West Point". Major Hewitt has worked his way up from the ranks, beginning his military career as a private in old "L" Company of the 6th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He is keenly interested in his battalion and in commenting on the outfit said: "My hope is to maintain the best traditions of Negro soldiers as established by the 54th and 55th Regiments of Massachusetts. I feel optimistic about the future of the battalion."

The battalion members among its officers personnel, Lieut. Edward O. Gourdin, famous Harvard track star, who is practicing law in Boston, and also Captain Harvey W. Wilson, who wears the D. S. C. Other officers of the battalion are Captains Edward Dugger, Henry O. Lewis, Raymond S. Jackson; First Lieutenants William H. Wilson, John H. Bougs, Ralph B. Hamilton, Henry I. Sandridge: Second Lieutenants Carl M. Roane, Herbert Barrow, Edward F. D. Jenifer. Attached to the battalion for active service are Captain Norman Rayner, Quartermaster officer and Chaplain Clifford L. Miller.

The first battalion of the regiment is at Washington, D. C., while the second is located in Columbus, Ohio

369th Regiment Back From Camp With Enough Glory to Go Around

Lieut. Dan Bailey Promoted to Captain — Made Highest Revolver and Rifle Score in History of Guard

"The Fighting Fifteenth and Pride of New York," designated as the 369th Infantry, returned home Sunday from field training at Camp Smith at Peekskill, N. Y., under the command of Colonel William A. Taylor, with glory sufficient for all. The regiment had 81 per cent of its personnel present, which constitutes an exceptional rating for this type of unit.

The eagerness, rapidity and ease with which these brown boys became inculcated with military knowledge was remarkable, and the improvement over previous years was considered by Colonel Taylor as very commendable.

During their last week the camp was drenched with rain and, because of the swollen streams, the work became more arduous than has been experienced by any other command there this year. In spite of this, the men entered into the work with the same vigor as if it had been dry weather. The infantry band and the Company D Glee Club, under the leadership of Private Jesse W. Pollins, kept high the spirit of the men.

Lieutenant Dan Bailey, who came to camp commanding Company K, was promoted in the field to captain. In addition, Captain Bailey turned in the highest rifle and revolver scores, not only of the regiment, but of the entire New York National Guard. Captain Bailey enlisted June 23, 1916, and was promoted to sergeant less than a month later and soon became first sergeant. He served overseas with the old Fifteenth and re-enlisted in April, 1919. He became staff sergeant in 1924 and was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant under Colonel Taylor for August 10, 1926. While commanding Company L he attained the grade of first lieutenant, March 18, 1927, and was transferred to Company K a month later.

Sunday, August 21, was Harlem Day at camp and, despite the pouring rain, 1,200 guests of the regiment dined in the mess halls and were entertained at the hostess house by Warrant Officer Jacob Porter and his famous 15th Regiment Band, followed by dancing and entertainment fit for Broadway. Captain Alexander C. Garner, chaplain of the regiment, conducted Sunday services.

In the musketry problem the 1st Battalion unit, under Major Andrew F. Lamb, turned in a high score of 17 per cent, followed by Major James M. Roche's Second Battalion and Major James B. Post's Third Battalion. In the terrain work the tactical decisions and preparation of maps and journals were highly extolled by the regular army judges, and the majors, three adjutants and Lieutenants Ralph E. Mizelle, Alonzo S. Ward and De Maurice Moses were commended for their work.

Company D of the Machine-Gun Company of the First Battalion had sixty of its sixty-two members present. During the past two years this unit has maintained the highest attendance percentage of any unit during the armory drill period and the period of field training as well. In recognition of the splendid example this unit has set for the regiment in the matter of attendance and geenral efficiency Company D was presented with a large silver cup by Colonel Taylor. Company D is rated as one of the leading machine-gun units in the National Guard of this country.

Seventeen men of Company D were qualified as first and second-class gunners with the machine-gun, which is higher than the three machine-gun companies of the entire infantry. In the tactical problems the officers nad men of this company were commended for the manner in which they selected and occupied positions, computed indirect firing data, and fired upon targets in an attack problem in which numerous hits were scored at 600 and 500 yards.

The officers in command of Company D are: Captain Rufus A. Atkins, First Lieutenant James W. Johnson, and Second Lieutenant Martin A. Sutton.

First Sergeant James R. Griffin and the non-commissioned officers are largely responsible for the splendid showing of Company D.

Bayonet running was postponed until Saturday because of rain, and five more men were qualified than last year. Company A, under command of Captain D. D. Johnson and First Lieutenant Roy Morse, were street and kitchen winners for the fourth consecutive time. The kitchens and area of the entire command presented an appearance virtually impossible to excel for cleanliness and sanitation. No cases of illness were reported and no accidents occurred. The army instructors attached to the command were Majors Donnelly and Armstrong and Captains Lambert and Gordon.

Troops Aid at Landslide.

Captain Arthur L. Vanveen and his service company, assisted by Captain Maynard K. Edmunds, acquitted themselves heroically last Thursday night during the deluge, when a terrific landslide engulfed twelve automobiles returning to New York over the Bear Mountain Bridge road. The cries for help from those caught in the slide attracted the attention of the camp guard, whose calls brought Major Euston F. Edmunds to the scene. Major Edmunds, an engineer, at once realized the situation and called out the service company. Some of the cars were lifted bodily from the mire in order to extricate the passengers, many of the women and children being hysterical. Provision was made at camp by Colonel Taylor for blankets and hot coffee. After about two hours' work the road was cleared and traffic resumed.

NEW YORK EVENING
TELEGRAM & MAIL

AUG 23 1927

NEGRO SOLDIERS TRAIN

369th Infantry Begins Manoeuvres at State Camp.

Special Dispatch to The New York Telegram.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The 369th Infantry Regiment, negro, of the New York National Guard, today began its second day in the State Military Camp here.

Target practice at the camp's rifle ranges and terrain exercises under the ''ection of regular army officers will held daily.

Soldiers - 1927

Organization of

AMERICAN LEGION IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

Maryland Department Holds Ninth Annual Meet At Easton, Md.

WALTER GREEN POST HITS SCHOOL SYSTEM

Resolutions Take Slap At County Education And Cheltenham

The Maryland Department of the American Legion now in its ninth annual convention at Easton, Md., is expected to act on two resolutions submitted by the Walter Green Post number 14 this week.

The resolutions drawn up by Captain Milton Dorsey and Edward H. Marshall are to the effect that the convention go on record as indorsing a uniform length of school year for all children in the counties, adequate establishment of high schools when the law is satisfied, and a uniform salary scale for all teachers.

The following grievances are cited in the resolution:

a.—The maximum length of the school year for colored boys and girls in our counties is only eight (8) months.

b—These children have no high schools in many of the counties, Baltimore County, for an example. The law, however, in this case states, That a high school may be established wherever there is a minimum of fifteen (15) elementary graduates Baltimore County had 89 graduates last semester.

c—The maximum salaries for colored county teachers is only $70.

HIT CHELTENHAM

The second resolution points out the evils at Cheltenham Reform School. According the finding of a committee only 30 days' schooling is given to the boys during the year.

There are no trades taught these boys, except baking, broom-making and farming.

The boys are hired out under the convict-lease system to the surrounding farmers who act as guards with pay in many cases.

No supervision is given the conduct, instruction, and treatment of these boys.

No effort is made to reclaim these boys to citizenship.

These boys are released under a poor system, since no notification of the release is sent the parent or guardian, the transportation is usually left in the hands of an agreeable passerby who drops off the released boys anywhere in the designated vicinity.

The institution is privately owned and controlled with the help of a State appropriation of $53,310, annually.

The post asks the convention to draw up a petition favoring state control of this institution and recommends that measures be taken to rectify existing conditions.

VETS PREPARE FOR CON'V. IN PARIS, FRANCE

Many Colored Soldiers Who Fought In World War to Make Journey to Legion Convention

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17 — It has been stated authoritatively that no less than 30,000 persons including both colored and white will embark for France within a month to hold the American Legion national convention in Paris, September 19-24.

This large movement has been designated as the "Second A. E. F."

But this time the troops will be ex-service men instead of raw recruits, together with those courageous women who shared the vicissitudes within range of the battle front or "kept the home fires burning, against the time of their return following the signing of the armistice nearly a decade ago.

And fathers will go, too, and a later generation of sons and daughters of the veterans.

The important part that these tiny unofficial delegates, as yet quite unconscious of their potential influence, will play in the strengthening of the international bonds of love and friendship forged under the stress and strain of a common wartime experience can scarely be estimated.

COLOR LINE REMOVED BY AMERICAN LEGION

FITCHBURG, Mass.., Aug. 17—Resolutions commending the affiliated society of the "40 and 8" for removing the color line from its constitution were adopted 241 and 211 by the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion here today. A roll-call of posts was needed and a spirited debate followed.

The resolution in effect passes the color question to the national legion and instructs the department officers and delegates to the National Convention to take up the issue.

KANSAS LEGION SENDS COLORS BY COLORED MAN

By the Associated Negro Press

Wichita, Kansas, Aug. 21—B. H. Neely, commander of the Arthur Gasset Post, American Legion, Wichita, Kansas, has been appointed by the commander, department of Kansas, a delegate-at-large, to the 9th annual National Convention, Paris, France, September 19-23.

He has been honored as custodian of the colors of the Kansas Department on their first foreign voyage.

Local Colored Legion Post To Have First Meeting Monday

The local Colored Post of the American Legion, known as the Unknown Soldiers Post, will have their meetings at the Dunbar school, Princess Anne road, Monday, August 29, at 8 o'clock, according to Commander Pro Tem Andrew Delks.

All colored ex-service men interested in this Post are invited to be present. The only requirement for membership is a good conduct discharge.

Veterans who have not filed papers for adjusted insurance compensation are advised to do so now, as the limit is December of this year, and it requires considerable time to get the matter straightened out. This bonus is worth money to service men.

MASS. AMER. LEGION IN COLOR LINE FIGHT

FITCHBURG, Mass.—With two resolutions aimed to wipe the color line out of the organization in this state, the fight which has been rumbling for several years is expected to terminate at the ninth annual convention at the Department of Massachusetts American Legion, which began here Wednesday.

The constitution of the "40 and 8", an organization within the legion, specifies "white" membership. An amendment has been proposed by Capt. James Patrick Ross, of Jamaica Plains, that the state legion shall recognize no organization which bars members because of race or creed.

In addition to this, the New Bedford "40 and 8" voiture will offer a resolution to the seventh grand promenade of the "40 and 8" at Fitchburg, in which it is proposed to strike out the word white in membership qualifications, thus completely eliminating the color line dispute.

NEGRO VETERANS ORGANIZE NEW SOLDIER LEGION

A very important meeting was held during the past week at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. at which plans for a national organization of colored ex-soldiers. This organization is to be known as the Charles Young Legion.

This organization is the outgrowth of a desire on the part of all colored ex-soldiers to form themselves into a body so as to assist members of this particular group to get information concerning important legislation affecting them, and to act as a clearing house for the entire group.

Since the American Legion has not benefitted the colored ex-soldiers in the South, it has been the desire of many former soldiers here to form such a legion that can accomplish for the colored boys here what the American Legion is accomplishing and doing for the whites.

This organization was formed June 21, at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. Placards were distributed in the city asking all colored ex-soldiers to be present. At the meeting the following officers were elected:

A. N. May, Commander.
Alvah Adams, Vice Commander.
J. C. Arnold, Adjutant.
J. C. Coley, Finance Officer.
E. H. Kelley, Sergeant at Arms.
A. M. Carter, Chaplin.
A. T. Walden, Legal Advisor.

Plans for incorporation are in the hands of the legal advisor.

The Constitution provides that chapters be organized in the different states with subordinate chapters in the various cities.

Meetings are being held every second and fourth Tuesday nights at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A.

All ex-soldiers are asked to be present.

White and Negro Legionnaires Unite to Form Post.

Rochester, N. Y., April 30.—Two posts of the American Legion here, one composed of white members and the other of Negroes, have combined to form the Emerick Schofield-Richardson Post.

The object, according to post officials, was to "continue in peace time a fraternity that formed during the Great War, when no color line was drawn in the American Army." Jack Purcell, white, is commander of the new post. The other offices are divided between whites and Negroes.

Colored Veteran To Be Color Bearer

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Wichita, Kan.—B. H. Neely, commander of the Arthur Gosset Post, American Legion, Wichita, Kan., has been appointed by the commander of the department of Kansas, a delegate at-large to the 9th annual national convention, Paris, France, September 19-23.

He has been honored as custodian of the colors of the Kansas department, on their first foreign voyage.

Mr. Neely is employed by the Kansas Gas and Electric Company. He is an active churchman; also interested in the Y. M. C. A and Boy Scout work.

Mr. Neely's home town folk presented him with a purse of over two hundred dollars to make the trip both pleasant and profitable.

YANKEE VETERAN FAINTS IN PLEA FOR RACE JUSTICE

Special to the Journal and Guide

Fitchburg, Mass., Aug. 17.—Standing on the floor of the State American Legion annual convention here, Friday, James P. Rose, white, of Boston, made an impassioned plea for elimination of all racial discrimination by the legion, at the end of which he fainted and had to be carried from the room. Mr. Rose's speech was an attack on the racial discrimination clause of the 40 and 8 Society of the Legion, and came with the adverse report of the constitutional amendments committee which refused to approve the Legion's refusing recognition to any organization of veterans which draws the color line.

Over half of the delegates and members were also members of the 40 and 8 Society. As Rose, who was a Yankee Division captain so severely wounded overseas that he was given a total disability rating by the veterans bureau, spoke the convention hall was tense with excitement.

"I went into that amendment commitee," said Rose, "and I found Abraham Lincoln would have received a deaf ear there. They were all 40 and 8-ers. So I've taken it to the resolutions committee, who will bring it to the convention.

"There was no provision 'for white male members only' in the A. E. F. I have searched the requirements of every veteran organization in the Nation. There is no other which bars this.

"Twenty years ago the Massachusetts Grand Army of the Republic elected a veteran of African descent as its commander. There was no talk of 'white male members only' then.

"When we go back to France next month, when we walk into those cemeteries are we to kneel down there and commune with the spirits in that spot and are we to see a sign over the cemetery gates 'For white male members only'?

"When those that died in that piece of America guarded with that flag with the Christ above that field of battle are we to see him holding the bleeding heart of humanity in his hand looking down at the American soldiers and saying, 'I don't bleed for all, I bleed for white male members only.' Here Rose fainted.

The convention buzzed. Tension was broken when a man named Sullivan from South Boston jumped to his feet and shouted, "When we were relieved up there at the front by the Negro soldiers of the Ninety-Seventh Division we didn't tell them to go back—that we wanted white soldiers."

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
JUN 5 1927

NEGRO LEGION POSTS TO MEET

Will Hold 1928 Convention in This City—Ban on Carnivals.

Members of negro American Legion posts in North Carolina will hold their 1928 convention in Charlotte next May, W. H. Phillips, past commander of the Col. Charles Young Post here, announced yesterday.

Philips appeared before City Commissioners yesterday with a request that the post be allowed to sponsor the appearance of a carnival in order to raise funds for the entertainment of visitors to the convention.

Commissioners declined to grant the request and said that the ban on carnivals will hence forth be rigidly enforced.

The negro legionnaires held their meeting this year at Raleigh, where Charlotte was selected as the 1928 meeting place. There are five negro posts in the State and are located at Charlotte, Raleigh, Concord, Hickory and Statesville.

No "Color Line" In Bay State Legion

Boston, Mass.—The color line row which incited so much discussion at the ladies auxiliary to the American Legion state convention in New Bedford several weeks ago, resulting in resolutions being passed opposing the "40 and 8" society by that body, looms as the most important question confronting the state American Legion convention being held at Fitchburg this week.

The matter, which has rumbled before at legion conventions, has this year come to a head by reason of a constitutional amendment prepared by Capt. James Patrick Rose of Jamaica Plain, a member of Yankee Division Post 290 which follows:

"The Department constitution is hereby amended by adding a new section thereto as follows: No organization of veterans nor of members of the American Legion, whether comprised of local, state or national units, which makes color, race or cree da basis of its membership, shall be recognized by the Department of Massachusetts American Legion."

That proposed amendment was introduced, discussed and adopted by a unanimous vote of the Y. D. Post, at the Y. D. club, July 7, according to Commander J. D. Wood of the post.

The question was argued at a meeting of the Suffolk county council of the legion at its headquarters in the City Hall last week and was "laid on the table."

Although the proposed amendment does not specifically name the "40 and 8," it is generally conceded in Boston legion circles that it can be aimed at nothing else.

New York City.—The Twin-City Herald, published in Minneapolis-St. Paul, reports effective action by the local N. A. A. C. P. branch to stop attempted segregation in a restaurant. The proprietor of the restaurant in deference to the wishes of an excavating crew, whose members hailed from the South, barred colored men from his place and even placed a sign in his wondow announcing that he would not serve colored people.

Dr. M. W. Judy of the executive board of the local N. A. A. C. P., noticed the sign and failing to convince the restaurant keeper that he ought to remove it, called upon the mayor. The mayor, after consulting with the chief of police, ordered the segregation sign removed on pain of having the restaurant license revoked. The local N. A. A. C. P. is planning to investigate the matter further.

NEAR DIES FOR RACE

White Legionnaire Collapses After Speaking Agalnst the "40 and 8."

JAS. ROSE MADE GREAT FIGHT

Fitchburg, Mass., August 12, 1927.—Capt. James P. Rose of 21 Chauncy Place, Jamaica Plain, who collapsed on the convention floor this morning from a heart attack, after his speech demanding the non-recognition henceforth by the Legion State Department of the "40 and 8," the freight car playboys, because of the national constitution's from membership, was resting comfortably in his bed at his hotel this evening.

The climax this morning was reached thus:

Capt. Rose's proposed constitutional amendment to "smother" the "40 and 8" because of the national constitution's clause barring Colored from membership had been defeated in committee yesterday.

Then Capt. Rose spake in this wise "I did not draw that amendment a James P. Rose, I drew it as a dele gate of the Y-D Post, of 300 member of the Legion. Massachusetts perishe or prevails on a principle. Ther were no 'white male members only in the A. E. F., there are non here We are all workers.

"I have observed every society growing out of veterans' organizations of all of American wars and I have failed to find one only this 'For white male members only.' The Cooties of the Foreign Wars didn't do it the Order ;of the Caribou of the Spanish War doesn't do it the Order of the Serpent of the Philippines doesn't do it the Order of the Cincinnati doesn't do it.

"And, men and women of the Legion, 20-odd years ago Massachusetts elected a commander—a commander of the Department of the G. A. R.—and that comrade was from the African race, but the G. A. R. called him a comrade and respected him as such.

Collapses

"The women of our auxiliary, in their convention, had backbone and they could see the light. Their vote was an honest one.

"Over in France, when we go next month, when we walk into those cemeteries, are we going to kneel down there and commune with the spirits in that spot, under a sign on the top of the cemetery gates, 'For White Male Members Only?'

"With those that died in that piece of America, guarded with that flag are we to see the Christ on the field of battle—are we to see Him holding the bleeding heart of humanity in His hand, looking down at the American soldiers, and saying, 'I don't bleed for all; I bleed for white male members only.' "

At that point, Capt. Rose collapsed and was carried out. Some thinking his dead, perhaps, or overcome with

Durham, N. C., Herald

ARRANGEMENTS ARE MADE FOR NEGRO LEGIONNAIRES

Raleigh, Aug. 12.—(AP)—Announcement is made by Lawrence A. Oxley, vice-commander, department of North Carolina, the American Legion, of the program and other general information for the guidance of Negro legionaires during the annual convention of the legion at Washington, North Carolina, August 15 and 16.

Negro legionaires will register at Elks Temple, Monday morning at 10 a. m. In the afternoon there will be an outing at Peele's beach, followed in the evening by a public mass meeting and patriotic program at the high school auditorium at 8 p. m. A reception will follow at the Elks Temple.

Negro spirituals, with special addresses by E. H. Copeland, commander Morris Slaughter post, Winston-Salem, and James E. Sanford, Joseph K. Bricks, junior college, Enfield, N. C.

Sixteen Negro posts have been chartered in the state, 10 active posts with a total of 275 members.

Captain Ferguson Named As W. Va. Legion Representative

Veteran Lauds Spirit Of Fair Play Demonstrated By Legionaires In Sending Him As Delegate To Convention In Paris, France

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 24—Captain G. E. Ferguson, overseas veteran of this city, was one of four delegates elected who has been named by the Department of West Virginia, American Legion as its representative at the national convention of the legion which will convene in Paris, France in September.

Captain Ferguson was chosen over seven white aspirants in a vote cast by 100 white and five colored legionaires.

In a speech thanking the convention for the honor Captain Ferguson said in part:

"While I am not unmindful of the personal honor bestowed, I am thinking more at this time of something greater and bigger—I am thinking of the splendid display of sportsmanship, fairplay and racial tolerance exemplified by your action. Our organization is one of the few, secular or sacred, that not only promulgate the highest principles and ideals, but translate them into action when dealing with their colored brother. It is this spirit of sympathy, understanding and racial co-operation between the races in this State and this department of the American Legion that makes me proud to acclaim, as the Roman of old, that I am a West Virginian, and that I belong to the greatest idealistic organization on earth, "The American Legion." His two-minute speech was received with tremendous applause.

Largely thru the efforts of Captain Ferguson, attempts to make the legion a "lily-white" organization were defeated. He attended the caucus at St. Louis in 1919 at which the legion was formed, and organized an opposition to such plans.

Soldiers-1927
Organization of.

HAMILTON, OHIO
Journal
APR 22 1927

COLORED VETERANS IN LEGION POST

Plans for formation of a branch of the American Legion for colored men who served in the World War were made at a meeting held Thursday night at 701 South Second street. The next meeting will be held on April 28.

Permanent officers for the post, which has not yet been named, were elected as follows: W. J. Smith, commander; Lee Anderson, vice chairman, and James Long, adjutant. Maggie Lewis was elected temporary secretary.

TIMES
ST. LOUIS, MO.

MAR 27 1927

NEGRO LEGION POST ORGANIZED IN COUNTY

At a special meeting of negro ex-service men held in the Negro Baptist Church of Webster Groves, W. V. Brennan, banker and manager of a chain of grocery stores in St. Louis and county, succeeded in organizing the first negro post of the American Legion in St. Louis County. Sixteen men, holding an honorable discharge from the World War, signed the application for a charter. It is to be known as the John Rhodes Post.

Eugene Fitzgerald, department executive committeeman, was the principal speaker and master of ceremonies. G. W. Warwick, commander of the Tom Powell Post of St Louis, spoke of the work being accomplished by that organization.

The following were elected officers: Russell Givins, commander; Milton Boyd and H. Redmond, vice commanders; Hugh Stone, adjutant; Charles Walton, finance officer; Sam Futrell, sergeant at arms; Benjamin Conaway, custodian of property; Fred Barnes, chaplain; Golden Fowler and R. Givins, delegates, and T. Shaw and Theodore Davis, alternates, to the St. Louis County Executive Committee.

AMERICAN LEGION IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

Maryland Department Holds Ninth Annual Meet At Easton, Md.

WALTER GREEN POST HITS SCHOOL SYSTEM

Resolutions Take Slap At County Education And Cheltenham

The Maryland Department of the American Legion now in its ninth annual convention at Easton, Md., is expected to act on two resolutions submitted by the Walter Green Post number 14 this week.

The resolutions drawn up by Captain Milton Dorsey and Edward H. Marshall are to the effect that the convention go on record as indorsing a uniform length of school year for all children in the counties, adequate establishment of high schools when the law is satisfied, and a uniform salary scale for all teachers.

The following grievances are cited in the resolution:

a.—The maximum length of the school year for colored boys and girls in our counties is only eight (8) months.

b—These children have no high schools in many of the counties, Baltimore County, for an example. The law, however, in this case states, That a high school may be established wherever there is a minimum of fifteen (15) elementary graduates Baltimore County had 89 graduates last semester.

c—The maximum salaries for colored county teachers is only $70.

HIT CHELTENHAM

The second resolution points out the evils at Cheltenham Reform School. According the finding of a committee only 30 days' schooling is given to the boys during the year.

There are no trades taught these boys, except baking, broom-making, and farming.

The boys are hired out under the convict-lease system to the surrounding farmers who act as guards with pay in many cases.

No supervision is given the conduct, instruction, and treatment of these boys.

No effort is made to reclaim these boys to citizenship.

These boys are released under a poor system, since no notification of the release is sent the parent or guardian, the transportation is usually left in the hands of an agreeable passer-by who drops off the released boys anywhere in the designated vicinity.

The instiution is privately owned and controlled with the help of a State appropriation of $53,310, annually.

The post asks the convention to draw up a petition favoring state control of this institution and recommends that measures be taken to rectify existing conditions.

SOUTH... 101 MARIE P. ... This Clipping ... RALEIGH, N. C. JOURNAL

Legionnaires To Meet in Raleigh

First State-Wide Post Officers' Conference Be Held by Negroes

Raleigh, May 14.—(AP)—The first State-wide post officers' conference for negro Legionnaires has been called to meet in the city auditorium here May 20.

Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, vice commander, department of North Carolina, has sent out over 3,000 invitations to negro veterans throughout the State, and a representative group is expected to attend.

There are fourteen chartered posts of the Legion for negro vets in these cities: Wilmington, Asheville, East Spencer, New Bern, Salisbury, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Washington, Raleigh, Oxford, Charlotte, Concord and each post will be represented by delegates.

Department Commander Paul R. Younts, Charlotte, general commander Albert L. Cox, and Mayor C. E. Culbreth will be the principal speakers at the afternoon meeting.

Prof. L. S. Cozart, principal of the Washington High School, Raleigh, will speak on "The American Legion Post and the Boy in the Community." J. S. Pittman, regional director, U. S. Veterans' Bureau will speak on "Government Insurance—An Investment."

In the evening a reception will be tendered the conference by the Charles T. Norwood Post 157, in the city auditorium.

ELECT VET FOR PARIS

COLORED VETERAN HONORED BY WEST VIRGINIA AMERICAN LEGION. CAPTAIN G. E. FERGUSON ELECTED BY STATE CONVENTION NATIONAL DELEGATE TO PARIS

Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 10, 1927.—The Department of West Virginia, American Legion, in state convention assembled at Williamson, W., Va., August 4, 5, and 6th, elected Captain G. E. Ferguson, colored over-seas veteran of this city, one of four delegates-at-large who are to represent the State in the national convention which will convene at Paris, France, in September.

In spite of the fact that there were only five colored votes in the convention out of more than one hundred, Captain Ferguson won out over seven white aspirants, receiving the very complimentary vote, second highest in the warmly fought contest. In thanking the convention for the honor, among other things he said, "While I am not unmindful of the personal honor bestowed, I am thinking more at this time of something greater and bigger—I am thinking of the splendid display of sportsmanship, fairplay and racial tolerance exemplified by your action." His two minute speech was received with tremendous applause.

Captain Ferguson is an old Legionnaire. He was a state delegate to the caucus in St. Louis in 1919 when the Legion was formed. At this time the solid South, thru their representatives, attempted to write into the constitution of the Legion a clause that would have forever barred colored veterans from joining the organization. Captain Ferguson organized the few colored delegates present in opposition, and it was largely thru his efforts as their chairman that the attempt to make the American Legion "lily white" was frustrated.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Statesman-Advocate

MAR 29 1927

CHARTER FOR FIRST COLORED POST OF AMERICAN LEGION

New Organization Will Be Known As John Rhodes Post—Will Be Located In Webster Groves

At a special meeting of colored ex-service men living in Webster Groves, held last Thursday evening at the Ngro Methodist Church,

plans were perfected by W. V. Brennan, banker and manager of a chain of grocery stores in St. Louis and St. Louis County, for obtaing a charter for the first colored Post of the American Legion in St. Louis County.

The new organization of colored men who hold an honorable discharge from the World War, is to be known as the John Rhodes Post, American Legion, Webster Groves, and they will meet the first and third Mondays of every month.

Eugene Flazgerald, Department Executive Committee of the American Legion, was introduced by Mr. Brennan as the master of ceremonies. He spoke of the purpose, aims and possibllities of the American Legion, and gave considerable encouragement to ex-soldiers who were filled with enthusiasm over the fact that they could have a Post ofr themselves. W. R. Warwick, commander of the Tom Powell Post(colored) of St. Louis, spoke of the work being done by his organization and promised all possible aid in assisting his comrades in building up their Post in Webster Groves. The chief of police of Webster Groves also promise to assist in every way. Heurged them to carry on and endeavor to make their Post one of the strongest and most active in the district.

After 16 ex-service men had signed the application for the charter, officers were elected, with Russell Givins, commander; Milton Boyd, first-commander; H. Redmond, second vice-commander; Hugh Stone, adjutant; Charles Walton, finance officer; Fred Barnes, chaplain; Samjamin Conaway, historian; G. Fowler and R. Givins, delegates, and T. Shaw and Theodore Davis, alternates, to the St. Louis County Executive Committee.

The charter members of the John Rhodes Post are: A. Patrick, G. Fowler, H. Stone, E. Foster, B. Conaway, T. Shaw, T. Davis, T. Randall, H. Redmond, R. Givins, F. Barnes, S. Futrell, C. Walton, M. Boyd and M. Young.

All colored ex-service men who wish to join the new Post are requested to get in touch with commander R. Givins, at 148 Slocum, Webster Groves, or adjutant Hugh Stone, at 527 Holland, Webster Groves.

The installation of officers and initiations will be held some time in April.

SOUTH RECOGNIZES COLORED PEOPLE OF MERIT.

A COLORED man, Lawrence Oxley, is to sit at the council table of the North Carolina Department of the American Legion. Lieutenant Oxley was recently elected to the post of Vice-Commander in charge of Section B, composed of negro members, reports the Winston-Salem (N. C.) Journal, which comments as follows:

"The North Carolina Department is, so far as known, the only one that has thus given such high official representation to the negro service men and women. The Legion was organized to benefit all service people. The election of Lieutenant Oxley to a position on the executive committee in North Carolina is a long step toward rendering the benefits of the Legion available to the negroes. It is also an interesting example of racial co-operation, and one that should prove fruitful with worth-while results."

Business men of Mobile, Ala., also recently presented a diamond ring to Dr. A. F. Owens in appreciation of his 44 years of charitable work in that city. The recipient of this gift is a colored Baptist minister who has merited the respect and esteem of the people of Mobile by his service to humanity. Out of this respected colored citizen's suggestion, back in 1882, when a member of the county grand jury, to his fellow-jurors, to the effect that they make a contribution to provide a special Thanksgiving dinner for the prisoners in the jail, has grown the annual dinners for prisoners, for the inmates of asylums and for various public and private charitable institutions at Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's; these are financed by the merchants of Mobile. The work is done under the direction of Dr. Owens, who makes the collections and distributes the dinners, afterwards making a report showing what has been done with the money, averaging about $1500 each season, entrusted to him.

The white people of Columbia, S. C., some time ago paid a high tribute to a colored man of that city who had won a place in the hearts of both the white and colored people. When he died all banks, stores and other places of business closed for his funeral. Last year a colored woman of Macon, Ga., at her death was honored, and the Macon News in giving an account of the funeral of this beloved negro woman who was "laid to rest beside her white folks," recalled other incidents in Macon when some years ago the negro educator, Hudson, was honored by the whites of that section, and of the burial of "Sergeant" Wilson, the negro janitor of the Macon Volunteers, who was buried with full military honors by the organization.

These are but a few illustrations showing that the white people of the South publicly recognize colored people of merit just as individual whites hold in esteem colored people of high character with whom they have business dealings. In the South the negro who behaves himself has a far better chance to make good than he has in other sections of the country, for the Southern people know the negro better than the people of other sections can possibly know him, and experience has proven that Southern people have done and will do more for the negro than anyone else will.

It is with deep sorrow that the South sees the passing of the "old-time negro," but there are still many of the younger colored generation who have been wise enough to make a place for themselves in their communities. But, on the other hand, there are far too many of the young colored element who somewhat resemble the young "buck" who was chiding "Old Uncle Ned," a respected colored man of his community, telling him that he was "no good" and "behind the times"; when he had finished, Uncle Ned retorted: "Humph! You feels mighty sma't and you may think you is all you say you is, but lisen ter me, nigger, howcome there is mo ob your kind in jail than there is ob mine?"

'Fighting Fifteenth" Making Splendid Record as Training Period Nears End

Companies Vie With Each Other for Honors — Three Machine Gun Companies Tied — Ninety-five Men in Attendance

CAMP SMITH, Aug. 29. — "The Fighting Fifteenth" Regiment, now the 369th, N. G. N. Y., is getting better and better. The attendance, the morale, the condition of the men and the general cleanliness of the camp have excelled those of other regiments. Each company is trying so hard to excel, that it is hard for the commanders to select the best. There are 950 men here, an exceptionally good attendance.

In the rifle scores Company A, Capt. Deforest Johnson, and Company C, Capt. Clinton J. Peterson, are vieing for first honors. In the machine gun section three companies are tied, and the machine gun officer, Major Euston B. Edwards, cannot determine which is best. They are Company D, Capt. Rufus A. Atkins; Company H, Capt. Ira L. Aldridge, and Company M, Capt. Homer C. Butler.

The camp is so clean that after the post inspector, Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Bergan, went through four company streets he concluded that further inspection was unnecessary. The equipment of the service company, Capt. Arthur D. Van Deen, has been highly praised. The medical detachment under Major Leo Fitz Nearon is present in full force, but it has no work because the men are all in prime condition.

The street pennant was held for two days by Company G, Capt. Chauncey M. Hooper, commander, which lost it the next day to Company D, Capt. Rufus A. Atkins. Capt. Hooper made a rousing speech to his men and the day after they recaptured the pennant. Lieut. W. Woodruff Chisum is the personnel officer for this year. Capt. Artie C. Stevenson is in charge of the Howitzer company, which has made great improvement.

The band, under Warrant Officer Jacob Porter, was permitted to go to New York for the Elks' convention, but Colonel Taylor had to refuse the requests of many Elks for leave. Visitors' day, when a throng of people were expected, was somewhat spoiled by the weather.

The battalion commanders are Majors Andrew F. Lamb, James M. Roche and James B. Post. The plans and training officer is Capt. Edward J. Bonney, the regimental adjutent is Capt. Wilmer F. Lucas, the supply officer is Capt. Maynard K. Edmunds, and the headquarters company is commanded by Capt. William G. Herbert.

Soldiers - 1927
Organization of

OFF FOR LEGION CONVENTION

What would a legion gathering in France be without Noble Sissle, New York legionnaires asked themselves, and so Noble Sissle, who was the "singing lieutenant" during the days of 1918, sailed last week to be the honored guest of the convention in Paris. Mr. Sissle, shown here (standing) with the late James Reese Europe, internationally famous bandmaster of the "Old Fifteenth" and noted musician, who was slain in Boston by one of his drummers eight years ago, is known as one of the team of Sissle and Blake. He was with "Shuffle Along" and "Chocolate Dandies," musical shows that made good on Broadway. He will sing for General Pershing in Paris at the general's invitation.

Defender 9-17-27

Concord, N. C., Times

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Special to Journal and Guide

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Journal Guide

FEB 7 1927

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Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer

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DODGE '40 & 8' AT PARIS

Mass. Dept. American Legion After Voting Here to Carry Color Line Fight to Convention in Paris, Lose Courage, Abandon Their Word and Vote—"40 & 8" "Wreck" Becomes Grand Finale

By GEORGE NOBLE
Globe Staff Man

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Boston Post 9-25-27

Soldiers - 1927
Organization of

OFF FOR LEGION CONVENTION

What would a legion gathering in France be without Noble Sissle, New York legionnaires asked themselves, and so Noble Sissle, who was the "singing lieutenant" during the days of 1918, sailed last week to be the honored guest of the convention in Paris. Mr. Sissle, shown here (standing) with the late James Reese Europe, internationally famous bandmaster of the "Old Fifteenth" and noted musician, who was slain in Boston by one of his drummers eight years ago, is known as one of the team of Sissle and Blake. He was with "Shuffle Along" and "Chocolate Dandies," musical shows that made good on Broadway. He will sing for General Pershing in Paris at the general's invitation.

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A number of enthusiastic candidates underwent the ordeal of initiation and were admitted to the accompaniment of a volley of rifle fire. New York, was installed in office, and among them was one Frenchman, a banquet was held, at which the Capt. L'Hopital, aid to Marshal Foch, members of the women's organization, who entered into the spirit of the proceedings with zest. After the initiation the new chef de the "Eight and Forty," were guests. Then the whole assemblage streamed off to the opera ball.

Legionnaires Came and Saw, but Did Little Else, Says Monroe Mason

By MONROE MASON

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The Legionnaires "came and saw," but did they conquer while in session here? Obviously convention legislation was a secondary consideration; few committees did any serious work. In short, it is believed by many who attended the convention that the whole proceedings were a failure. The Forty and Eight," an offshoot organization of the Legion, controlled the situation.

The outstanding questions concerning Negro Legionnaires never reached the convention floor. It is not known whether or not the committees even discussed them.

The convention leaders became disgusted when they found that most of the delegates were more concerned about their entertainment than they were about legislation. Many delegates were seated in the downtown drinking establishments when they should have been attending to affairs of the Legion. The sentiment seemed to be "to h—— with legislation. Let's drink while we're in France."

Among the serious-minded delegates, however, who placed Legion matters first were: Major Larkland F. Hewitt, commanding officer of the Third Battalion, 372d Infantry, M. N. G.; Colonel J. H. Ward, in charge of the Veterans' Hospital No. 91 in Tuskegee, Ala., and Mrs. Mamie V. White, delegate from Los Angeles.

Paris, like New York, saw its chance to "cash in" on the visitors. Hotel bills were enormous. The cable offices did an immense business sending messages to America for more funds.

The Legion passports do not expire until December 1. Many of the delegates and visitors are, therefore, now touring distant points on the continent.

Some of the others who attended the convention include:

Lieut. Noble Sissle, Dr. Drue King, Mrs. Joseph H. Ward, Dr. and Mrs. Simon Overton Johnson, Major C. H. Bratton, Captain and Mrs. John E. Smith, Stephen D. Miller, Samuel Watkins, Percy L. Harden, B. H. Neely, Percy R. Richardson, Monroe Mason, Harry C. Smith, E. E. Campbell, Frank Wayner, John H. Allen, George King, Edward L. Hinks.

Also Captain G. R. Ferguson, Irving Trent, Cleota Collin Lacey, Mrs. Thomas A. Cole, A. B. Chatters, James N. Nelson, Joseph H. Sherwood, James R. Green, F. Durden, Fred M. Hayes, Dr. and Mrs. William B. Benson, Lawrence A. Oxley, Attorney Will N. Johnson, Attorney George H. Gray, the Rev. William E. Braddon, James Lowe, James E. Lacey.

Dr. Jonathan Gibbs, Henry F. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Wesley Jones, Archie Mayner, Mrs. Hattie Mayner, Paul E. Thompson, P. L. Harden, John H. Allen, Dr. Thomas E. Jones, George J. Jackson, Minnie Wilson, Mrs. J. H. Sherwood, Mrs. Gladys Spikes, Joseph H. Nelson, Percival Sells, Adolphus M Barber.

Visiting Americans Negroes Are Tendered Banquet by Comite de Defense de la Negre

By J. A. ROGERS

PARIS, Oct. 10.—It was a great day—September 19—for France and the United States! The American Legion went over the top with one of the biggest parades in the history of the gay French capital!

Since the big riot in August there had been rumors of impending danger, of bombings by the Anarchists; debt settlements and lowered exchanges. It was also thought that Paris was going to produce a cool reception, but Paris opened its heart as only Paris can.

September 19 had been declared a national holiday and the immense crowd that ten years before had greeted these same men from across the sea, but with a quite different feeling at heart then, was out to enjoy itself—and it did. It shouted, cheered, laughed, joked along the entire route of march, from the Avenue d'Iena through the Arch of Triumph, down the Champs Elysees around the Place de la Concorde, through the Grande Boulevards, the Avenue de l'Opera to the grandstand at the Hotel de Ville and the Parvis of Notre Dame.

Vivent les Americains!

Three cheers for the United States!

Hurrah for the American ladies! How beautiful and gracious they are?

If there is a coolness for Americans in France, it certainly was not shown by that crowd during the three hours the parade lasted. When the dragoons of the Garde Republicaine, as brilliant and colorful as in the days of Napoleon, rode through the Arch and the Legionnaires preceded by the famous Republicain band appeared, the great circular crowd, kept back by line-uniformed French soldiars, gave an immense shout of welcome. It is the third time in its history that a procession of any sort has passed under this famous Arch, once when the Germans did so after their triumph over France in 1871; and again in 1919 after the peace treaty had been signed.

Preceding the parade had come General Pershing, Marshal Foch and Commander Savage of the Legion to pay homage to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, which lies under the Arch.

The bands and banner-bearers of the forty-eight States and the District of Columbia made a brilliant and colorful picture. "It was a joy for the eyes, a real spectacle," as one of the French papers said. There were the orange yellow of Florida, the blue tunics of Kentucky, the toreador costumes of California, the blue and yellow of Ohio, silvered helmets, blue, red and gray uniforms, drum-majors in great bear-skin caps—a multi-colored cohort that stirred the applause of a crowd, which was, at the same time, amused and deeply moved within.

The delegates from Washington were preceded by a woman dressed in Roman costume, who waved a torch symbolic of the Statue of Liberty. A delegation of nurses, preceded by the Oneida band of New York, placed a large wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The giants from the New York police and the tall drum-major of New York aroused great applause; so did the Pennsylvania delegation, which seemed the largest. But the greatest ovation was reserved for the American Indians in their bright-colored Navajo blankets, who led the Oklahoma delegation.

Not less amusing was the attempt of the crowd to pronounce the names of the States on the banners. Maryland was called Marie Lang; Missouri was pronounced Misery; while Massachusetts proved too much for everyone.

Detouring before the reviewing stand, the head of the column reached the Rue Royale. More than the expected 500 officials must have been packed upon the gold and crimson stands which stood near the Place de la Concorde entrance to the Tuileries gardens. French Cabinet Ministers, Senators, Deputies were on the stand, as well as members of the diplomatic corps and distinguished French and American guests.

The parade disbanded in front of Notre Dame. It had been the first warm day Paris has had. The rain, which has fallen almost every day since January, held up, as if by a miracle, a few minutes before the parade started. The sun came out and when the marchers, some of whom carried banners, finally reached the end, they were hot and tired.

But relief was at hand. At the foot of the street to the right of the bridge was a cafe, whose owner will never forget that parade, no matter who else does, for, if he was not made rich, it certainly was not the fault of the legionnaires, who poured in and soon drank up his stock. Stately ladies fighting their way to the bar returned with foaming schooners of beer to drop into the nearest seat, drink it and return for more. Every cafe in the Latin Quarter was filled with the thirsty marchers.

Fully seventy Negro veterans and lady auxiliary members took part in the parade, with New York having the greatest number. But two or three of the Southern States were represented. These delegates were received with the usual absence of color prejudice and that politeness for which the French people are noted. Piloted by the Paris representative of The Amsterdam News and others, they went EVERYWHERE, which means something in Paris—into the most elegant hotels and cafes—also into cabarets and other places in which were hundreds of legionnaires from Florida, Alabama, Georgia and other States. Many of the Negro legionnaires, fresh from the land of restrictions, were reluctant at first to take part in these festivities, but when they saw how they were spontaneously being welcomed by proprietors of every place, high or low, into which they went, they began to thaw, and soon champagne corks were popping, and a good time had by all. Whatever feeling they had had in their minds that the French people had been changing under American influence has been thoroughly dissipated.

It must have been a bitter blow for many of the white legionnaires, but whatever they felt they gave no outward sign, and not a single "color" incident occurred. On the other hand, many of the white legionnaires were enthusiastic at the presence of the Negro veterans in the dance halls and other places and insisted on buying them drinks.

The same held true at all the high social functions given by the French Government and private individuals. Here they were received not only without prejudice, but with marked attention. Dr. Thomas Jones of Washington, D. C., one of the few legionnaires wearing the Distinguished Service Cross, received so many social engagements that he had to have a secretary, the same being myself.

One of the big features of the convention for the Negro delegates was a banquet and dance given by the Comite de Defense de la Race Negre, an organization of French Negroes, at the Cafe Turqueti, Boulevard St. Germain. The president of the organization, Georges Forgues, in a stirring address of welcome, said how much he had admired the spirit and the progress of the American Negroes and said that, though they appeared disunited, they were much more united than they themselves believed.

Colonel Ward of the Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital said, in response, that M. Forgues had touched a cord that would bring a ready response, "not a feeling of antagonism to the Caucasian race, but to join to make the world happier and better. I have no feeling of anger against any man. We do not want to take the white man's place. We can make our own place, and we guarantee that it will not prove a hurt to him, but a blessing."

Other speakers were: Lawrence Oxley of Raleigh, N. C., who asked for a period of silence and bowed heads in memory of the 4,000 Negro dead sleeping not many miles away on the battlefields; Dr. King of Tuskegee, Dr. Thomas Jones, Vincent Durand of Dahomey, and myself, who spoke for the Negro press and told of some of the accomplishments of the French Negro.

The banquet was organized by F. Moutia, a graduate in science from the Sorbonne, who acted as master of ceremonies. M. Moutia proved not only an excellent speaker, but he was the hit of the evening, entertaining the visitors with Apache dances and his brilliant wit and vivacity.

Organization of.

COLORED LEGIONNAIRES ATTENDING THE AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION, PARIS, SEGREGATED BY HOUSING COMMITTEE

When the colored American Legionnaires attending the Paris convention found themselves billeted for their stay in the French Capital, it was discovered that practically all of them, some twenty in number, had been assigned to two stopping places, and that none other than American Negro Legionnaires were placed there.

Believing it to have been a deliberate expression of prejudice, caused by the attitude of a number of white southerners who remained in France after the Armistice, Major Wm. S. Bradden, chaplain of the 8th Regiment, Illinois National Guard, wrote the following open letter to the chairman of the housing committee, who had charge of the delegates:

AN OPEN LETTER TO MONSIEUR EDWIN W. THORN.
9 Ave. Victor Immanuel, Paris France

Sir:

As a member of the American Legion, Giles Post, No. 87, Chi Ill., and as an officer of the U. S. Army of thirty years stand herein protest against the apparent discrimination of the Housing mittee of which you are chairman. Why have you placed all delegates to the convention at No. 61, rue Blanche, and No. Fountaine? Not that any fault is found with the places or pe for they, as is true of all French people, are most charming, but th themselves have asked the question, "Why have you sent all 'Blac Americans' to our place? Is it that they are undesirable?"

I submit that the mere housing of twenty Negroes in one place is no mere freak of chance, but the result of a well-worked out plan. Therefore, in behalf of twelve million Americans, citizens at home; in home of a hundred thousand Negroes who fought on French soil that "All men might be up, not some men down"; in behalf of our honored dead who have kept their "rendezvous with death" and now sleep in the cold embrace of French soil, I protest against your obvious discrimination in a land where such is unknown only insofar as it is brought here by such actions as yours.

Very kindly,

WM. S. BRADDEN,
Major, Chaplain, 8th Ill. N. G., Chicago, Ill.

With the American Legion in France

By MONROE MASON

(Copyright, 1927, by The Amsterdam News.)

Cheering, frolicsome and proud Legionnaires, their wives, daughters and sisters, marched and countermarched the decks of the Anchor liner Caledonia before sailing September 8 at midnight from New York City. Noble Sissle, his wife and daughter; Harry Smith, Henry Anderson, George Jones and wife, made up a contingent from George P. Davis Post No. 116, Brooklyn. Sissle, Anderson, Jones and Smith were veterans of the famous 369th U. S. Infantry, "Heli Fighters," while in France

Major Larkland F. Hewitt, Boston, and your correspondent are the only Legionnaires from Massachusetts in the party, and Mrs. Mamie White, Los Angeles, Cal., a delegate-at-large, making eleven colored persons completing the ship's passenger list of nearly a thousand.

The crowd on the dock swarmed and jammed, seeking vantage points to wave final au revoirs when the last gong rang, "all ashore." Shrieking whistles from harbor craft, music of the bands and sirens, accompanied by a deafening roar of humanity on the pier, made a dramatic climax which started the steamer onward to France with its increment of the second A. E. F. invasion. A September full moon, a warm, breezeless midnight and the blinking stars made the scene complete as the liner sailed through the narraws into Ambrose Channel, passing Sandy Hook light, then off the Long Island shore, thence to pass Nantucket lightship the next day and to face a passage on the turbulent Atlantic of over 2,700 miles.

There were several attractions on the ship to enliven the trip. Among them were the Wanamaker Band and the prize-winning Oneida County Bugle Corps. Another feature was the "Atlantic Ocean Legionnaire Revue," under the direction of Noble Sissle of "Shuffle Along" fame. After rehearsing four days, the revue was staged before a crowded passenger audience, including the ship's captain, officers and Legion officials. It was a scream. Sissle and his daughter, Helen, took the assemblage by storm with their dancing and singing.

Your correspondent was stage director and Henry Anderson was his assistant. The only property of any consequence was Noble Sissle's pair of "Pickaninny Shoes." After he sang that number, the shoes mysteriously disappeared. They were found the next morning by accident in a passenger's cabin. He had fallen asleep gazing upon them, with handkerchief in hand with which he had been wiping the tears away. Sissle also sang "The Dream of the Big Parade." Many of the passengers were visibly affected. The colored contingent on board received courtesies revealing a true comradeship.

The trip was uneventful. The only incident of any consequence was the discovery of two stowaways, who were lowered from the ship's side into a pilot boat off quarantine.

Midnight, the 17th, the ship arrived at the "Breakwater," Cherbourg. Lighters came alongside and transferred the passengers to the wharf, thence to waiting trains, arriving in Paris early Sunday morning. The "Unknown Soldier" memorial exercises were held before a vast assemblage on the day of arrival. The whole Legion convention fleet came into the different ports almost on scheduled time.

When the Legionnaires started their pilgrimage in France, they found on the outskirts of Paris and the far distant district fields of green. The famous war poppy was in bloom. Hundreds of thousands dotted the fields, making a beautiful picture of scarlet which the doughboys tramped upon during war-days hiking toward the battlefronts. The flower in its pretentious beauty did not send out a fragrant odor, yet the grim reminder of the battle-line path was still evident. They swayed and dipped as the winds blew, unmindful of their scarlet hue. As the tourists passed by these fields, inns and farm houses of rural simplicity also met the human eye. Simple folk inhabited them.

If the traveller needed refreshment, tankards of "Pinard" (a red wine) were offered as a token for America's soldiers and a welcome to the veterans of peace. Pinard is a relic of Gaul, now a part of France, when Aquitania and Helvetia formed the boundary line in the Roman era. Poilus filled their goat-skin biduns and would share this red wine with their comrades in arms from America, as the rural folk did on this second A. E. F. pilgrimage. This wine is vinted from the sour grape, stored in huge casks of the oldest wood. The public inns sold it by the glass or litre.

Water in France is only used to bathe the body and wash garments. The French drink "Pinard" with keen delight in preference to nature's beverage. During war days the American soldiers could not acquire a taste for it, yet clear water was so scarce that "Pinard" was the only drink that could be obtained to quench the thirst. The Poilus could not understand why Americans drank it in such small quantities.

Far away from Paris are the battle-fields and cemeteries. These are sacred spots. Your correspondent will never forget them when viewing again the place where a French soldier fell. Remnants of tottering ruins were standing, covered by an undergrowth of vegetation. One could discern that this hallowed spot had been torn by shot and shell. Nearby was the grave of this Poilu. The path through which he was borne by his comrades from the G. B. D. (first aid station of the French Red Cross) was recognized. Without being embalmed, his lifeless form, dripping blood through the knot holes of a pine box, was placed. The army chaplain was at the head of the procession, saying blessings in memory of the dead. He wore ordinary priestly vestments and a Roman cross of brass.

The little abri chapel still stood where the hasty funeral services were held. A few American soldiers unconsciously joined the procession to witness the last sad rites. The crude box of pine was interred in this grave, which again after a decade as a Legionnaire I stand at "attention" and salute in silence. To me, the thought came of battles unfought in life and how true soldiers must stand and proudly face death. A few miles to the right a "buddy" from America fell from an assassin's bullet; a white officer from Texas killed him. "Sonny" Jones was his name. His body was brought back to America and buried with military honors at Boston, Mass.

Up to this untimely incident, "Sonny" did his bit like a good soldier. There were none braver than he. He was loved by all of his comrades because he was game. He always had a smile; that is the reason he was called "Sonny." He was rough and could mix it with the best of them. He never took advantage of a smaller comrade. He was a corporal. When his commander wanted a squad for duty, his was among the first to be offered. His spirit still lives. When the Master called him, he thought he was defending one of democracy's solemn pledges: "To do his race and country honor." To do other than

that he would always say, "Like hell."

Further on, in the beautiful hills of the "Vosges," is a wide stretch. Looking down are valleys mingled in between. Here and there are flocks of sheep and herded cattle. Deep fissures in the ground betray shell-holes of war days. On these hills were heard the incessant loud re-echo of German shells as they fell, making ugly gashes, now covered by damasks of foliage.

We returned to the familar Argonne sector, where thousands of black soldiers learned their first lessons of French defense to stem the tide of German attack. We viewed that again. One June morning a black division motored over dusty, long and rough roads. These soldiers found why they reached their objective, trenches with circuitous bayous. After several days of watchful waiting, the enemy started a barrage on front-line and resistance posts. The roads from Claremont to San Menould within this sector were always choked with guns, horses, men and supplies leading to the lines.

Near this point was the pivot where the lines converged to straighten out Saint Mihiel. The climax to this famous battle ended on the Champaigne, where thousands of these black soldiers won fame. One autumn night in September the "zero" hour signal was given. Cannon roared from left to right. Dawn of the next day came; there was no call for reveille, because those soldiers did not get a chance to sleep. Hard-tack, corn-willie and a sip of bootleg coffee, now and then, were the meals served, with cafeteria (war-style) self-service intensified. Looking afar toward the northeast were the same roads where on the morning of the third day a massing wave of German prisoners were discerned coming to the rear. Many of them were boys. They apparently did not understand the derisive shouts of American soldiers grouped on both sides of the road during a lull in the attack.

Your correspondent's unit received the order to sling packs and move forward "somewhere." Not a soldier seemed gay, because the zero hour was near. Over corduroy roads we hiked, then came a halt near the chalk "Hindenburg" line. In the dark we marched to the north into the fierce roar of cannon, here, there and everywhere. Flares and rockets were blinking, casting their light on exposed positions.

We again saw the same ground, the heart of the Champaigne bal-

ent where the Moroccans and the "Hell-fighters" were used as shock-troops. The latter had won fame on Rattlesnake Hill in another salient. Signal for "over the top" was given. Those black soldiers bolted wave upon wave. How they fell, some wounded, some dead! Machine-gun nests of the enemy swept the lines with a withering fire. On all sides they were set like steel traps. They could not be reached until Stokes mortar batteries dislodged them. Danger was of no consequence to these brave men. They tore through to the last objective on the right, which looks almost the same as it did then. Thence we motored to the field where our citation for bravery was read and medals were awarded to individual heroes. We drove over another familiar route, which was a tiresome journey to Granges sur Volonge.

The inhabitants greeted us with open arms. The "Town Major" drove down in his cannon and invited our party to the town hall, where an impromptu reception was held. After the reception we were invited to lunch at the "L'Hote" Tavern. The inhabitants again surprised us by gathering in large numbers. We sat down in the small dining-room. The table was laden with delicacies, champagnes, wines and large glass pitchers of cool beer. The old host, hostess, their sons and only daughter served us. We dined sumptuously. We departed from this town; the inhabitants seemed happy and wished us "bon voyage."

Back to Paris we went, looking for thrills. I found that one of the war-day curiosities, missing from the second A. E. F. invasion to France, was "Buster Black," the laughing colored soldier of gas-mask fame. He may have been in France, "somewhere," but where? His smile and bulk would have added lustre to the occasion had he been seen. This is another important factor which close observers should watch when the Legionnaires return to America.

An army of "veteran demagogues" may organize in many states, advocating repeal or modification of the "Volstead Act." The unlimited purchase of alcoholic liquors, both mixed and straight, wines and beers, on the ocean liners, and in France, including Europe, during this Legionnaire invasion will be the reason. The question will certainly be one of the issues of the 1928 presidential campaign.

An outstanding recognition of fraternalism on the passage was a call meeting of Master Masons who were aboard. Most all of the colored Legionnaires were members of the craft. They were admitted after being vouched for and in good standing in their various lodges. It was the first time and may be the last that many of these brothers will mingle on the level with American Caucasian Masonry. The epoch was historical, even if the lodge was assembled on the "High Seas."

AMERICAN LEGION BLUNDERS.

So far back as last December, it appears that there was an attempt to discourage the colored members of the American Legion from taking part in the present pilgrimage to France. Evidence of this was found in an announcement published in the American Legionnaire, an official publication, owned and conducted exclusively by the Minnesota Department of the Legion. Answering the question, "Who can go to France with Legion?" the following was given as a quotation from the France Convention Officer's Manual, under the heading, "Accommodation of Races":

> In accordance with regular commercial custom of steamship companies, white and colored passengers cannot be accommodated on the same steamer. The France convention committee is negotiating in the hope of securing a suitable steamer for colored Legionnaires and Legionettes. Developments will be given publicity.

When this announcement came to the attention of Leslie Lawrence Post of St. Paul, it was protested against as an unfair, unjust, offensive and misleading order and a direct affront to every Negro Legionnaire. A resolution to that effect was unanimously approved by the Ramsey County General Committee, presented to the National Executive Committee and referred to the France Travel Committee, asking for the annulment of said order.

Commander Sherwood of Leslie Lawrence Post also took the matter up in a letter addressed to the National Commander, Howard P. Savage, in which he brought out the fact that the steamship agents denied responsibility for the rules regulating the conditions of the France trip and said that they came from the Travel committee. Mr. Sherwood stigmatized "such unfortunate blunders as we are now considering" as affording ground for the assumption that the Legion is not merely passively unfriendly but actively antagonistic to the race. He denounced the situation as a disgrace to the Legion and distinctively harmful to the service man of color.

The ringing protest brought forth an acknowledgment from the office of the National Commander at Indianapolis signed by Winsor B. Williams, secretary, in which after stating that the former officer would be absent for some time in the interest of the Legion, it said:

> Unfortunately, there has been a great deal of misunderstanding relative to the situation you mention. Without going into details, it is untrue that there is any rule forbidding the acceptance of application from any Legionaire who is eligible to make the pilgrimage to France. If you, or any of the other members of your post, will make out the application in the usual manner, sending it through Eddie Lindell your Department adjutant and France Convention officer, it will receive the just consideration which is due it.

Although the closing clause is rather cryptic in its language, the general tenor of the communication would seem to denote a disavowal of the unfortunate blunder perpetrated in the Officer's Manual. Despite the fact that the colored ex-servicemen have been solicited to join the Legion, there has been a tendency in that body at times to deny them that equal recognition as veterans of the world war to which they are entitled. This equivocation about the commercial custom of steamship companies in not accommodating white and colored passengers on the same steamer was merely intended to discourage applications from the latter class of ex-soldiers.

The St. Paul Post is sending its delegatesto France despite all discouragements, believing that its protest, which was upheld by the Ramsey County Central Committee and the National Vice-Commander, Stafford King of St. Paul, also found favor with the National Commander. We trust that the experience of these St. Paul delegates will show that another unfortunate blunder by some official of the Legion has been cor-

ENQUIRER
CINCINNATI, O.
MAY 31 19

NEGRO VETERANS HONORED.

The five remaining negro veterans of the Civil War, members of Robert G. Shaw Post, G. A. R., were honored yesterday when the Hamilton County Memorial Association conducted services at the Antioch Baptist Church. This is the first time the association has conducted services officially for the negro veterans.

rected, so far as it possibly could be. Such efforts to discriminate on account of color should be scotched at the outset.

Organization of

Legion Honors Lieutenant Oxley

LIEUTENANT LAWRENCE A. OXLEY, a Negro member of the staff of the North Carolina Department of Charities and Public Welfare, was sent to the American Legion convention in Paris as a guest of the Legionnaires of North Carolina. This honor was conferred in recognition of Lieutenant Oxley's outstanding work among the Negroes of North Carolina in securing funds from public and private sources for the employment of county Negro social workers. The Goldsboro, North Carolina, News comments on the Legion's act as follows:

A fine thing it is that the Legionnaires have done to pick out this member of the Negro race, who, through his work, has proved himself worthy of the consideration, and to present to him the trip with all expenses paid. . . . Twenty-five years ago and in most places in the state, a man who would suggest giving a Negro a free trip to Europe would have been hooted off the floor. But we are more civilized now. We are learning that the solution of the race problem lies in the cooperation of the leaders of the two races for the best interests of all.

EIGHTEEN ABOARD SHIP FOR ANNUAL LEGION CONVENTION

New York, Sept. 30.—When the steamship Celtic sailed Friday, Sept. 9, for France with more than eight Legionaires abroad, en route to the ninth annual session of the American Legion, 18 of that number were members of our [illegible]

They arrived in Cherbourg, France, Sunday, Sept. 18, from which port they boarded a special train for Paris, where the conclave was held.

Included in the list of passengers were two women, members of the ladies' auxiliary. The Legion delegates are John H. Allen and James E. Lacey, Cincinnati; Attorney P. L. Harden, Jackson, Tenn.; Capt. G. E. Ferguson, George King and Edward L. Hicks, Charleston, W. Va.; Irving A. Trent, New York; Mrs. Cleota Collins Lacy, Columbus, Ohio; Mmes. Sarah M. Cole and Marietta Webb, Los Angeles; Dr. and Mrs. John W. Ward, Dr. O. King and Dr. S. A. Johnson, of the U. S. Veterans' hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.; Stephen O. Miller and Mr. and Mrs. John Edgar Smith of Washington, D. C., and S. A. Watkins of Maine.

During their stay abroad the Americans are being royally entertained by the French[illegible] and southern members of the Legion have been made to forget their prejudices. After a sightseeing tour of the devastated war district, the Legionaires will return home early next month.

JOURNAL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

DEC 5 1927

Negro Legion Post Plans Rite Today

The Johnnie Baker post of the American Legion will conduct its color dedication services today at 8:15 p.m. at St. Peter African Methodist church, Elliot avenue and Twenty-second street. Newly elected post officers will be installed at the service. Brown S. Smith and Ralph H. Comaford, fifth district commander, will be the principal speakers.

Edward Lindell, department adjutant, will officiate at the dedication ceremonies. Errol M. Fassett is post commander and J. Carl Freeman, adjutant. Members of the committee in charge are Webster E. Stovall, Charles Curray, Harold C. Combs and Martin Brown, chairman.

An elaborate musical program will be furnished by the Johnnie Baker post. The dedication services will be the first of their kind among Negro posts of Minnesota.

DEBATE IS FOLLOWED BY ACTION

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 23. (By A. N. P.)—Because the affiliated society—"8 and 40"—draws the color line, the American Legion Auxiliary, composed of women, refused to organize a "40" and "8" branch in their body, during their eighth annual session of the Massachusetts organization held here Thursday and Friday, in Trinity church.

A heated debate, reminiscent of the days of '61, was conducted by the 400 white women present. The expression "abolition in Massachusetts" was frequently made.

Miss Mary T. Whittaker of Roxbury, state secretary, from the platform said the primary object of the "8 and 40" was child welfare. She explained that like the "40 and 8" its constitution favored drawing the color line, which she said she thought ought not to be recognized by the American Legion Auxiliary and she added, "if the so-called black race is good enough to work with us, it is certainly good enough to play with us."

She also said the "8 and 40" contributed well to worthy projects, but she recalled it had always been fought because of the very color line, by Massachusetts at National Auxiliary conventions. She concluded: "A house divided against itself must fall. Let us go cautiously."

A barrage of support followed her. Mrs. Helen A. Bishop of Leicester, past national president of the Auxiliary, and past state president, described the origin of the "8 and 40" after the national convention at Kansas City in 1921, saying that now almost every state had it. She told how she had been a member and how she knew it to have given financial aid to child welfare. Otherwise, she offered no comment regarding it.

So vigorous was the speech of Miss Eugenie Marie Foss of Concord against "8 and 40" based on the color line, when her name was proposed by Mrs. Pauline Gilbert of North Attleboro, for delegate-at-large to the Paris, France, convention, the following day, the entire 400 odd in the church rose and stood, presumably for the same purpose.

Miss Foss was deeply moved by the spontaneous demonstration and said she ascribed it to her "color line" speech.

The "8 and 40" is a branch of the auxiliary representing 8 chapeaux (hats) and 40 women in nature like the playboys' society of the legion, the "40 and 8" or 40 chevaux (horses) and eight men, supposed to be the capacity of a freight car overseas and so placarded.

DETROIT, MICH.

Times

MAR 16 1927

SPANISH WAR VETERANS ORGANIZE NEGRO POST

A Spanish war camp for negro veterans will be instituted at the United Spanish War Headquarters, 5165 Woodward avenue, Saturday night. All negro veterans with an honorable discharge are invited.

Concord, N. C., Times

MAR 7 1927

LEGION CHARTER IS ISSUED TO NEGROES WHO ORGANIZE POST

Raymond Brewer Is Named Commander of the Harold Goodman Post No. 172.—Will Have Club Rooms.

Negro former service men of the city have received a temporary charter for a post of the American Legion and at a meeting held this week the Harold Goodman Post No. 172 was formally organized.

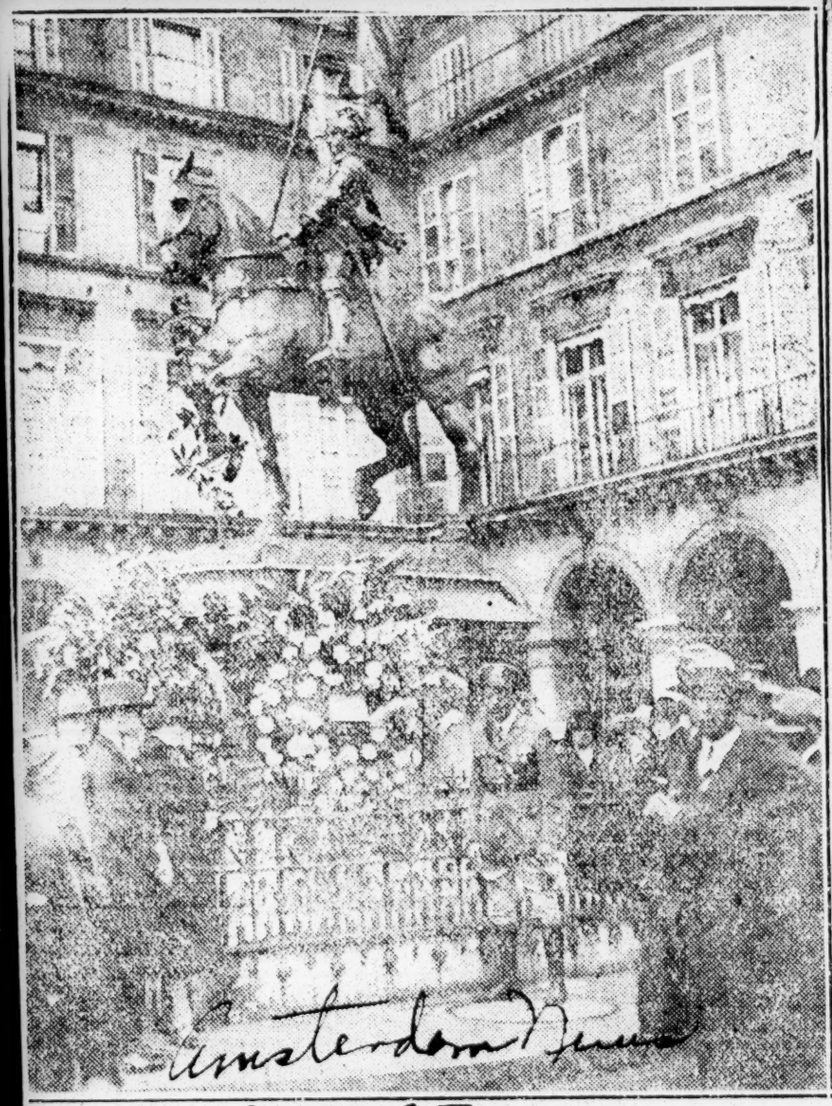
Representatives from the Fred Y. McConnell Post of the Legion aided the negroes in securing their charter, attended the first meeting and installed the officers. Present from the Fred Y. McConnell Post at the installation service were Van Walter, E. E. Barrier and J. C. P. McDonald.

The temporary charter of the negro post shows that 22 charter members paid their dues last week. At the meeting another member was added, giving the post a total of 23 members to start with.

Raymond Brewer was named commander of the post and Jesse Sutton was named adjutant. Other officers were also chosen to serve for the first year.

The post will meet regularly in the old colored school building, several rooms in the structure having been leased. It is planned to equip these rooms at once and all future meetings will be held in them.

There are several hundred colored ex-service men in the city and county and members and officers of the new post hope to increase the membership to fifty within the near future with 100 members the goal set for the year.



9-12-27

Noble Sissle, decorating Statue of Jeanne de Arc during the week of the American Legion Convention in Paris; Major L. F. Hewitt, Boston, in the foreground.

9-12-27

A Paris American Convention group snapped in front of the Trocadero Palace: (Left to right) Dr. Drue King, Mrs. Ward, Col. J. H. Ward, of U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.; Mrs. Johnson, Dr. S. D. Johnson and Monroe Mason, who represented The Amsterdam New

Soldiers - 1927
Officers.

Retires As First Sergeant

Associated Negro Press

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23—Hamilton O. Spriddles, 1st sergeant 10th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, has been placed on the retired list of the army on his own application after more than thirty years' active service.

COL. TAYLOR PLACED ON GOVERNOR SMITH'S STAFF

NEW YORK Jan. 19.—Chiefly due to his high military record and efficiency in the service, Col. Wm. A. Taylor, commander of 369th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., has been named by Gov. Alfred E. Smith to fill the vacancy on his staff resulting from the resignation of Col. James R. Criswell of Brooklyn, which took effect Jan. 1, 1927.

Col. Taylor has commanded the 369th Infantry since April 19, 1923, when he succeeded Col. Arthur Wilson. A recent review and inspection of the contingent showed it to have reached the highest standard as a National Guard Unit.

Arthur P. Hayes, Lincoln U. Mo., Professor, Promoted To Capt. Of Inf. Reserve

Associated Negro Press

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 26—Before an appreciative and applauding audience, Arthur P. Hayes of Washington, D. C., professor of Military Science and Tactics at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, took his oath of office in the chapel, January 17, as the newly promoted captain of Industry Reserve. He will continue in his position of P. M. S. & T. at the University also. Following this signal honor to the ability and proficiency of Captain Hayes, a reception was tendered him by his admiring friends at the university.

Captain Hayes has seen service in the regular army in the Philippines and on the Mexican border and he was formerly Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics under Col. B. O. Davis at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

TENTH CAVALRY OFFICER WILL BE RETIRED

Preston News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26—Maj. John C. Montgomery, 10th Calvary, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., now in New York City on leave of absence, has been ordered to his home to await retirement for convenience of the Government.

MAJOR PRIOLEAU, AGED ARMY CHAPLAIN, BURIED WITH HONORS

Major George W. Prioleau who died Place, was buried Tuesday, July 19th last week at his home, 1511 W. 35th from the First A.M.E. Church, 8th and Towne, Rev. W. D. Miller officiating. Interment took place in Chappelle National Cemetery, the Connor-Johnson Undertaking Establishment having charge of the body. The funeral cortege was formed at the church and the corpse was given a semi-

military funeral by an escort of discharged ex-service men of the regular army who now reside in the city. Major Prioleau was 71 years of age and leaves a wife and three grown children. He was a retired chaplain with the rank of major from the 25th Infantry. His early years of service were with the famous 9th Cavalry.

Negro in Speech, Welcomes Lindbergh

BOSTON.—Negro military officers were in the front line when Washington, D. C., welcomed Lindbergh; Negro policemen and civilians played an important port in New York's celebration of his coming, but is remained for Boston to place a Negro man on the program to speak when the King of the air was given a tremendous reception at the arena last Friday evening.

This reception, at which Attorney Charles William M. Williams, clerk of the Juvenile Court, was one of the speakers, together with Governor Alvin T. Fuller, Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, Edwin C. Johnson, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, F. Lauriston Bullard of the Boston "Globe" and Carl W. Johnson, royal vice-consul of Sweden, came at the climax of a tributary fealty, the like of which has never before been accorded a conquering hero by the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Major Prioleau Buried In Calif.

Retired Army Chaplain Had Been in Actual Service for More Than 30 Years

Los Angeles, Cal., July 22.—Major G. W. Prioleau, retired chaplin of the 25th Infantry and the 10th Cavalry was laid to rest amid military pomp and splendor here last Tuesday. The famous military figure quietly passed away at his home here July 16th.

Solemn funeral services for Major Prioleau were conducted from the First A. M. E. Church, the Rev. J. B. Keaton, pastor, master of ceremonies. A military escort, consisting of Sergeants William D. Smith, Thomas Brown, George Scott, Howard Adams, A. Hill, A. L. Wright, E. Peck, V. Henry, L. M. Thompson E. N. Jackson and W. O. King bore the remains of the fallen soldier to the National Cemetery at Sawtelle where it will rest.

The obituary was read by the Rev. T D. Scott, who also opened hundreds of messages of sympathy from officials of the War Department at Washington and other prominent leaders throughout the nation. Born in Ohio, Major graduated from Wilberforce University, enlisting in military immediately after. He saw varied service while in the army, having been in actual service for more than 30 years.

Was Well Known Here

The death of Major C. W. Prioleau, former chaplain in the United States army, was received with much regret here. He was well known in military circles in Chicago, having at one time been connected with the Eighth Regiment of Illinois.

The Bee sought and obtained information from Lieut. Col. John H. Patton, of the Eighth Illinois, who saw service in the Philippine Island, with the deceased war veteran.

According to Colonel Patton, the former chaplain, was one of the most efficient military figures in the army, before his retirement several years ago, due to failing health. He retired in 1915, after serving with the Ninth Cavalry for more than ten years, the Twenty-Fifth Infantry ten years, and the remainder of his thirty years of service in the Philippines from 1899 to 1901, and with the Eighth Regiment.

MAJ. GRIMLY PROMOTED TO LIEUT. COLONEL OF 369TH

Man Accused Year Ago of Prejudice in Camp Smith at Peekskill Now Second in Command of Famous Regiment

With the signing of the papers by Governor Alfred Smith last week, Major John G. Grimly has now become Lieutenant-Colonel of the 369th Infantry of the New York National Guard. His official presentation to the regiment will occur Friday night at the review to be held at the armory in honor of Col. William J. Costigan, commanding officer of the old 69th, now the 165th Infantry, New York National Guard.

ACCUSED AS NEGRO HATER.

One year ago the rumor was current that Major Grimly would be named colonel of the regiment following the resignation of Col. Wm. A. Taylor, present commanding officer of the 369th. Col. Taylor, however, did not resign, and the man who was at that time accused of being a race hater, has now secured the next best assignment in the regiment, that of lieutenant-colonel.

Lieut.-Col. Grimly came originally to the regiment as head of the Medical Corps. He is prominently connected with the Columbus Hospital, an institution that has long been said to practice discrimination against colored people.

Two years ago, when the 369th was in Camp Smith at Peekskill, the then Major Grimly was charged with refusing to send sick soldiers to the camp hospital for no other reason than that the nurses in the hospital were white. He is also said to have paid his respects to former Major William H. Jackson and to have informed Jackson what he would do to him if he had Jackson in the South.

HIGHLY AMBITIOUS.

Grimly is rated as highly ambitious and with having very fine connections politically with influential officials, not only in the State, but in the country. This connection may have played a large part in the recommendation of Adj. General Haskell to the Governor that Grimly be made

lieutenant-colonel. The newly appointed officer is said to be wealthy.

A few weeks ago he returned from a six-weeks' course at Camp Bennings, where he was taught more of line work, probably in preparation for the appointment as second in command of the regiment.

His early connection with the 369th was not in line service, he being in command of the Medical Corps, now headed by Major Leo Fitz Nearon.

COLORED OFFICERS' OPINIONS VARY.

Opinion as to the wisdom of the appointment varies among the Negro officers of the regiment, most of whom, however, look upon the elevation as a backward step for Negro officers, unless Lieut.-Col. Grimly's views on the race have changed. Some point out that as second in command his influence will be less felt than as a line major where he had direct charge of a battalion. As lieutenant-colonel he will command only when the colonel is not serving in that capacity.

The community will undoubtedly watch with interest the actions of the new lieutenant-colonel and the possible effect his appointment will have on the future of the famous regiment.

Major Grimly

MAJOR GRIMLY'S promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel of the 369th New York National Guard Regiment is probably the most unfortunate occurrence since Col. William A. Taylor was placed in command of it. Unfortunate, because exactly one year ago the then Major Grimly, of the Medical Detachment of the regiment, was denounced because of his alleged race prejudice; unfortunate, because he has never seen fit to affirm or deny the charges then made against him; unfortunate, because at that time it was believed that he was being groomed for the colonelcy of the regiment, which belief comes pretty nearly being verified by his recent appointment to the post second only to that of colonel.

COLONEL TAYLOR had, up to the present time, made considerable headway toward rebuilding the regiment, following the demoralized depth to which it sank under the command of Col. Arthur Little. Major Grimly's promotion is a slap in the face, not only of the Negro officers of the regiment and of the enlisted pensonnel, but of the community the regiment is supposed to serve and from which it draws the men which makes it possible.

The new Lieutenant-Colonel may have qualified himself from a military standpoint for his new commission, but doubt and suspicion of the motives animating those responsible for his selection are compelled to be raised. No longer may Col. Taylor be looked upon as the fair-minded leader we believed him to be, and no longer does there seem to be the slightest doubt but that the 369th Regiment is to continue to be the stepping stone of ambitious white men who are willing to trample the aspirations of Negroes under foot to satisfy their selfish desires for place and power.

A FEW MORE such promotions and the uniform of the 369th Infantry, whether worn by a Negro officer or an enlisted man, will be a disgrace to the man wearing it.

NEWS

Review - 11-6

NOV 7 1927

NEGRO VET OF MANY WARS HAS GREAT RECORD

James Forney, Asheville negro, since the sinking of the Maine at the onset of the Spanish-American War, has seen almost continuous service in either the United States army or navy.

Forney's record is proclaimed unique among negroes of North Carolina. He has served in every war and campaign since the Spanish-American war, and yet he has received a half dozen honorable discharges. Each time he was discharged, he did not remain a civilian for more than a few months before he found himself back in the service. In 1916 he received his last discharge, then with rank of first sergeant.

Forney enlisted in the crack North Carolina regiment of negroes during the Spanish-American war. He crossed the Pacific six times. In 1901 he was called back into service and returned to the Philippine Islands. He fought in the Mexican struggle while he was doing ten years' service in the navy. In August, 1917, he was discharged from the navy and in October he went into the army. Forney has a letter in which an officer cited him for his excellent horsemanship.

The negro is now 46 years old. He draws a pension from the state of Washington and from the federal government. He has travelled over practically the whole world.

He volunteered Friday the following advice for the young: "Go into the military or navy service. It is the best place for a young man."

SERVICE OF SOLDIER IS RATED AT 100

Orderly Twenty Years for Celebrities

Service that has proven faithful throughout a period of 20 years is the record made by Sergt. John G. Howard, company E, 25th infantry. In the phraseology of the army, this record is unsurpassed as an orderly for celebrities and general officers of the army.

12-3-27

During that period of time Sergeant Howard has been orderly for President Taft, J. Mahew Wainright, assistant secretary of war; Gen. John J. Pershing, Maj. Gen. G. Tanaka, Japanese army; Maj. Gen. Joseph T Dickman, Maj. Gen. C. R. Edwards, Maj. Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth,

SERGT. JOHN G. HOWARD

Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Lewis, Maj. Gen. Eli A. Helmick, Maj. Gen. Charles P. Sumerall, Maj. Gen. Ernest Hinds, Maj. Gen. W. H. Carter, Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant II, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser, Brig. Gen. C. R. Treat, Brig. Gen. F. S. Strong, Brig. Gen. C. S. Edwards and Brig. Gen. F. T. McCoy.

Praised by Officials

From all these officers Sergeant Howard has received commendation for the efficient manner in which he attended to all duties. His rating is 100 per cent in the scores of character testimonials signed by some of the high officials whom he has served. In a recent recommendation Col. S. L. Faison wrote: Sergeant Howard has performed all duties with zeal, intelligence and efficiency. He is honest, faithful, respectful, intelligent and a well disciplined soldier and is trustworthy in every respect.

Sergeant Howard, who is stationed at Nogales, Ariz., has been recommended to the president of the United States as a prospective permanent orderly. If he is chosen he will be the first of our Race to fill such a position.

Soldiers - 1921

Officers.

CAPT. DENISON DIES IN MANILA

Captain Leon W. Denison, formerly of Chicago at which time he held a captaincy in the 8th Illinois Regiment, died recently in his home in Manila, where he has practiced law for the past 27 years. Capt. Denison was a brother of Col. Franklin A. Denison, prominent attorney of this city, who was colonel in command of the 8th Regiment during the great World War.

The deceased received his education in the University of Michigan, choosing law as his life's work. He was well known in Chicago, having lived here for a number of years immediately preceding his departure for Manila.

Capt. Denison went to Manila during the Spanish-American War, where, after resigning his captaincy he entered civilian life as an attorney. During the 27 years in which he practiced before the bar in Manila, Capt. Denison won for himself the deserved reputation of being one of that city's most brilliant and successful lawyers.

FOR WEST POINT

VANCE MARCHBANKS, JR.

Student at the University of Arizona and son of Capt. Vance Marchbanks, United States warrant officer stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., who has been ordered by President Coolidge to report at West Point in March for his final entrance examination. Marchbanks, Jr., was reared under the shadow of military barracks, his father having been in the United States army for 25 years. The student was appointed last year by President Coolidge as a candidate at large for the military academy.

Soldiers - 1917
Confederate Army.

MISSISSIPPI NEGRO RECEIVING CONFEDERATE PENSION

(By Associated Negro Press)

Senatobia, Miss., Feb 13.—Among the servants on the Confederate pension rolls of Tate County are two Negroes who have been closely identified with the war history and restruction days of the south. Coleman Davis Smith is drawing a pension for the first time this year. Coleman was the body servant of Capt. Sam Davis, who was executed as a spy when discovered inside the Federal lines with important papers he was carrying to a southern general. The other pensioner is Jerry Butler, who lobbied through the Black and Tan Legislature of Mississippi in 1872 the bill creating the county of Tate. Both old men are hale and hearty.

NOT ONLY RACE D. OF R.

CLAIM OF KY. COLORED MAN REJECTED—PLENTY OF COLORED SOLDIERS IN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY AND THEIR DESCENDANTS ALL ELIGIBLE AS SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF TH REVOLUTION

Lexington, Ky., June 1, 1927:—Mrs. Mrs. Lizzie Shelton, 65, who called herself the only colored woman in the world eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, is dead here. She was never a member of the Daughters but was eligible, thru the service in the war of her great-grandfather, "Capt. "Jac" Hart, who came to the Western frontier after the revolution.

Washington.—Official repors show 775 colored men served in Washington's Army of the Revolution and a total number of 3000 is estimated in various state militia. There are undoubtedly hundred of descendants of Revolutionary War soldiers alive today.

Any report that a Kentucky woman is the only eligible Daughter of hte Revoluion is termed pure "bunk" here.

Pensions of Civil War Widows Increased $10

Washington, D. C., March 2.—[U. N.]—Civil war widows over 75 years of age were granted $10 a month increase in pensions under a bill passed by the senate last night.

The Line That Grows Thinner Each Year

Each year the number of Grand Army veterans grows smaller. But in spite of the more than three score years that have passed since the Boys in Blue exchanged their swords for plows, the remaining few keep lively step each year with the vets of more recent wars. These are members of John Brown Post No. 50.

N. Y. WORLD

MAY 31 1927

MEMORIAL PARADE A G. A. R. TRIUMPH

Veterans of '65, Few but Fiery, Keep Their Spurs Amid the Tramp of Youth

15,000 IN LINE OF MARCH

Throngs Mass Riverside Drive; Dreadnought Salutes

The wide-brimmed blue hats of the Grand Army of the Republic, their gold braid tarnished with age, came out of their closets yesterday; and a small grayed contingent were them proudly up Riverside Drive in the midst of a sweep of youth and color.

Some 15,000 men, women and children, participated in the annual parade honoring those who have served in American wars; and a solid throng of spectators with uncovered heads massed the streets from Fifth Avenue to 46th Street to Riverside Drive and 90th Street. Six score aged survivors of the Civil War, joining the march in the last few blocks, passed by a cheering crowd.

The best place to see all this was at the reviewing stand at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, 89th Street and the Drive, where memorial services were held later.

The Drive Awake Early

The Drive awakens easy to scurrying life on Memorial Day. Soon after 9, up the street come the towering bearskins of the resplendent Old Guard and the plumed snakes of the Veteran Corps of Artillery. Ranged by the curb, they wait for the review.

At last at 10 o'clock comes a flurry of flags, and upon a spirited bay horse dashes Henry G. Fritsch, G. A. R., of Yonkers, Grand Marshal.

Mr. Fritsch is fagged but fighting, keeling backwards, clutching the reins. A half dozen soldiers rush out and lift him from the saddle. His legs give way as he is helped to the reviewing stand.

"Not so steady as they were," he says gayly. "I'm eighty-four. Thirty years since I've been in the saddle."

"Fifty years for me," contributes Joseph T. Betts, the Adjutant General, coming up in the rear, steady but panting. "I'm eighty-six. But we rode from 46th Street."

Now Marshal Fritsch is in the reviewing stand, straight as a ramrod, a brilliant smile flashing a row of gold teeth. The parade can pass.

They Come!

There is no more colorful spectacle in New York during the year than the Memorial Day parade. Dozens of American Legion posts, Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, disabled soldiers, patriotic societies in fanciful regalia and all their feminine auxiliaries, Boy Scouts, Navy Scouts, boys' brigades from churches, Fascisti, Poilus, Highlanders, they pour by for two hours, interspersed with bands and flying banners.

For color, just take the matter of hats. Plumed shakos in a rainbow of variations. Thousands of tin hats adroitly camouflaged. Trench caps in a dozen hues. Caps of military drab and the flat angular blue of the Civil War. In the reviewing stand, the brilliantly cockaded fore-and-afts of Rear Admiral Louis M. Josephthal and his aides, the military visors of Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury and Father Francis P. Duffy, and the polished silk topper of the Rev. Christian F. Reisner.

Fifes, drums, bagpipes, saxaphones, bugles contribute a tonal riot, bands in quick succession clashing recklessly in varied tempi. Five seaplanes of the Navy Reserves roar overhead. Under the reviewing stand a boy sets off a pack of firecrackers. Out in the river the dreadnought Arkansas is sounding a solemn bass of twenty-one guns.

The Disabled in Cars

Many motor cars carry disabled veterans of the World War, and three large motor busses carry men from military hospitals. Behind these comes a detachment of the Black Watch, the Royal Highlanders of Canada from Montreal, led by bag-pipes. There are French veterans with long bayonets, Poles in smoke blue, Belgians in gray.

Everybody is waiting for the Fascisti. At last they come, near the end of the line, 200 in uniform—black shirts, corduroy breeches, leather puttees, canes and blacksnake whips—and 200 in civilian clothes. Their left arms are extended in the Roman salute. "A noi!" they shout. Police guard the way. No jeers, nor much applause.

Meanwhile reporters are checking up on those listed on the program as occupants of the reviewing stand. They cannot find Mayor Walker, Aldermanic President Joseph V. McKee, Borough President Julius Miller, District Attorney Joab H. Banton or County Clerk William T. Collins. Former Park Commissioner Gallatin is there, however, as are John B. Trainer, Chairman of the Memorial Committee, his Commander in Farnam Post of the G. A. R. Brig. Gen. John A. Kress, who led the 94th New York in the Civil War, is one of the reviewers, as is Col. Morris Hanff, Past Commander of Hancock Post.

'65 Flouts Age

The centre of all this honor, of course, is the "thin blue line" of veterans of '65 who came in the midst of the parade. There are some 200 in New York, and more than half have joined at about 80th Street. A burst of applause greets them.

Some of them walk the few short blocks, belying with quick strides their white hair and shriveled cheeks. Commander George Warner of the Cameron Post strides along behind a band of bagpipes, with a company of young associates in kilts. Next a dozen of the H. B. Claflin Post sturdily bear their banners. Josiah C. Read and Thomas Riley Murray of the James Monroe Post march with an escort of women in white. Col. Albert Morgan, drummer of the 9th New York Zouaves, wears his G. A. R. uniform, but there are William Jones, Peter McGuinness and James Worth stepping along in the flaming bloomers of their 62d Regiment.

Commander Robert S. Heilferty leads his men, the E. D. Morgan Post, up the Drive; James Grove, Theodore Kelly, Cornelius Curtin, George N. Giles, James McGowen, John Welcker, Abram Gittsky, James Drew and Andrew Fleming. William J. and John H. Brennan, Spanish War veterans, bear their colors. Those old sea-dogs of the Farragut Post walk, too; Henry J. Kearney, Francis B. Stedman, David R. Wilsor, Joachim Hemple, George W. Case, William Scott, Robert Wallenfels, Cornelius Stringham and David Lellis. All survivors of the Sumner Post are on foot, George C. Eldridge, Adolph Margraf, W. C. Holmes and Charles Earl, in a Zouave uniform.

Veteran Rides in Taxi

Others ride in motor cars. The George G. Meade Post: James Kerrigan, James C. Angus, George Miller, Abraham Biuss, Theodore Sands and J. H. Kanahan, Michael Lynch and Charles H. Reilley, ride lone in cars with their families, but their sole surviving comrade in the Shields-Corcoran Post, John Early, is a sturdy pedestrian. Two John Connors, Commander and Adjutant of the Mitchell Post, ride together. John Wheeler has a taxi.

But it remains for the seven white-haired Negroes of the Thaddeus Stevens Post to achieve the ultimate in

nineteenth century transportation dignity. Augustus Bell, George W. Titus, Robert Cain, D. T. Holmes, Corbin Smith, Fred Lewis and Charles McKie ride at ease in two ancient victorias drawn by haggard nags.

The Hamilton Post has its full quota: The Rev. W. W. Hammond, J. P. Adams, Michael Gold, Paul Kaiser and George H. Taylor. The James C. Rice Post is represented by James T. Bowden, Snover M. Layton, Daniel Vail, William H. Allen, Edward M. Griffiths, Commander; M. S. Coxson, Harry Montague, Cus Hoffman, Charles Martin, Joseph A. Young, G. S. Adams, E. G. Tully. The Adam Goss Post: Thomas H. Strich, Commander; George A. Stewart, John Rotchford, William Bitters, George Herbst. The Reno Post: W. M. Reiber, H. F. Jacoby, Joseph Elvery, Commander; Patrick O'Connor. The Anderson Post: David Cobb and James T. Manchester. The Kearny Post: H. W. Valentine and Owen D. McGovern.

Bronx Memorial Day Parade Lasts Two Hours and a Half

Memorial Day in the Bronx was observed by a two-and-a-half hour parade over the Grand Concourse. Forming at 161st Street the line of march proceeded over the traditional course to Kingsbridge Road. Besides the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, it included virtually every civic and patriotic organization in the borough.

Under the auspices of the two Bronx posts of the G. A. R. the procession was headed by the ten surviving Civil War veterans, among whom James L. Lyons, Grand Marshal, eighty, and William Haynes, his aide, eighty-one, are the senior members.

The parade was preceded by a detachment of mounted police, followed by military, civic and patriotic units, in which the history of the Nation, its major conflicts and incidents, passed in review.

William J. Flynn, Acting Borough President, and other borough officials reviewed the parade from a stand on Bush Street and the Grand Concourse, while the Gold Star Mothers' Association viewed the procession from stands along the east curb of the Concourse at Poe Park.

COURIER

Hattiesburg Miss
DEC 8 1927

CONFEDERATE PENSIONS

Some time ago W. M. Lampton and Elnathan Tartt began a campaign to put over "a dollar a day" pension for all Confederate veterans. The Jackson Daily News pointed out that this would take an annual appropriation of over two and one-half million dollars, as compared with less than a million a year now appropriated.

Mr. Lampton and Mr. Tartt have worked out a plan that will call for but $1,800,000 per year, or about twice what is now appropriated. The plan provides:

Give the old soldiers and the widows who married soldiers before or during the war one dollar a day.

Give the widows who married between 1865 and 1885 $100 per annum.

Give the widows who married between 1885 and 1901 $75 per annum.

Give the widows who married since 1901 nothing.

Give the old negroes who served in the war $120 per annum.

Leave off the pension roll all old soldiers who are worth $5,000.

There is merit in the above suggestions, and they are entitled to consideration. We cannot adopt a dollar a day plan for all without greatly increasing taxes, and many very poor people pay some taxes. Another item that might be curtailed is the appropriation to Beauvoir. Even with the present pension it is not possible to keep the home for the old soldiers full. With increased pensions few indeed will go to Beauvoir, and this deserving institution can no doubt be well cared for by smaller appropriations than formerly.

Only Three Veterans Of Civil War Ride in White Plains Parade

Aged Warriors Become Ruffled in March When They Spy a Confederate Flag Waving From Negro Shop

Special to the Herald Tribune

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 30.—Only three survivors of the Grand Army of the Republic were able to take part in the annual Memorial Parade here today. They were Michael Cooney, officer of the day, eighty-seven years old; Thomas Bergen, senior vice-commander, eighty-three, and Commander Daniel Webster Bogart, eighty-three. They rode proudly in an automobile at the rear of the procession until they passed an auto driven by Andrew White, a Negro, when Commander Bogart spied a battle flag of the Confederate states floating from White's premises. He stood up in the car and shook his fist.

"Hey, there!" he shouted. "Tear down that rebel flag."

With Cooney and Bergen, Bogart started from the automobile to remove the offending emblem, but George Long, chairman of the parade committee, calmed the excited veterans by promising to have the Confederate flag removed. This duty he delegated to Police Sergeant John J. Brohan, who assumed that the flag was British and ordered white to take it down. White protested that the flag had been given to him as an early American emblem, and that the thirteen stars were ample proof that it was not British. But the sergeant protested that it was like no flag he had even seen, so down it came.

Other celebrations and parades were held throughout Westchester County, veterans of America's wars marching to the cemeteries, where they decorated the graves of their fallen comrades. The largest parade was in Yonkers, where Major A. H. Tompkins, of Kitching Post, G. A. R., acted as grand marshal. In the morning the veterans held a joint memorial service in the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, and in the afternoon marched to the cemetery, led by Nicholas Fox, eighty-four years old and a veteran of the Civil War. He and Hamilton Fish jr. made speeches at the graveyard, while several ministers spoke at the church.

At Chappaqua there was a parade, with the unveiling of a tablet on a boulder in the High School grounds in memory of World War soldiers who had died in battle. Special services were held at the Pelham Manor Memorial Park by the American Legion posts of the Pelhams.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. TIMES-U...
AUG 3 19..

Vets Will Go To Marianna

South Georgia Men to Attend Confederate Reunion.

Special to Times-Union.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Aug. 3.—Confederate veterans of this section are taking an interest in the proposed celebration at Harianna, Fla., September 27 of the sixty-third anniversary of the Battle of Marianna. September 27 1864 the union General Ashford approached Marianna with a thousand soldiers, including negro troops from Louisiana. The town of Marianna could only muster about one hundred defenders composed entirely of old men too feeble to go to the war, and young boys entirely too small to enter the Confederate service. They put up a gallant defense, the union dead outnumbering the living defenders. The St. Lukes Episcopal church was destroyed by flames.

Marianna is in the magnificent red clay hill country of North Florida, about eighty miles from Thomasville, on a grand highway, and veterans from here and other South Georgia points will probably attend the anniversary celebration.